

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Thaw in Asylum—Big Chicago Fire—Much Disorder in Ireland—Report of Attempt to Blow up Battleship.

THAW FOUND INSANE:—The jury which has been trying Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White returned a verdict of "not guilty because of insanity." Justice Dowling, who has presided at the trial, declared that he believed that Thaw was a dangerous lunatic and sent him to an insane asylum. Thaw's lawyers will now try to prove that he has recovered from his insanity since he committed the murder, and so get him released from the asylum.

BIG CHICAGO FIRE:—A fire which burned over several big stores in Chicago last Friday did damage estimated at \$1,700,000.

DYNAMITE IN COAL:—The great fleet of American battleships has passed around the Southern end of South America and is at Punta Arenas. There they are taking on coal and will soon start on their northward voyage. There is another report of a plot against the battleships. One of the officers on the Ohio is quoted as saying that a stick of dynamite was found in the coal. If this had got into the furnace it would have destroyed the boilers and crippled the ship, probably scalding a number of men to death, but it could hardly have sunk the vessel. Anyhow, stories of that kind, coming so far, have to be taken with a good deal of salt.

BOYCOTTS ILLEGAL:—A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has again told against the labor unions, this time by showing that the law against trusts prevents labor unions from doing anything to restrain trade. There is no doubt that a boycott restrains trade, and so it has been held illegal, and damages are given against the union.

MAY RELEASE MACLEAN:—Raisuli, the Moorish bandit who stole Caid Sir Harry MacLean, an English general employed by the Sultan of Morocco seven months ago, now says that he will release him in a few days.

FIVE BURN TO DEATH:—Five persons were burned to death and twelve injured in a fire in a lodging house in Kansas City Saturday.

CYCLONE KILLS TWENTY:—A cyclone which swept across northern Mississippi resulted in the death of twenty people and did considerable damage on Saturday.

BUYS OLD FLAG:—W. K. Vanderbilt has bought and will send back to this country the flag of the man-of-war Chesapeake. This was the only important vessel captured from the Americans by the British in the War of 1812, and the flag was the one flying over Capt. Lawrence when he gave his famous dying command: "Don't give up the ship."

BIG BANKS FAIL:—An echo of the business troubles, which are not yet cured, by the way, comes in the failure of two banks which were controlled by the Morse-Thomas combination, whose speculation started the panic. Both banks say they will be able to pay in full.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEETS:—The British parliament, which met January 29, will have several hard problems to solve, and the first vote taken shows that the government has only a majority of 49, less than half what there was a year ago. The business troubles, which people here are trying to blame on Roosevelt, are blamed on the government there by its opponents, and there will be several hard attacks made. There is great deal of disorder in Ireland, where the poor people are really suffering and are stealing cattle and attacking the few men who own land and get rent from the rest. There will also be another fight over the attempt to get the schools out from the power of the state church.

All will be glad to learn of the provision which is almost certain to be made in Congress for the pensioning of all widows of soldiers who have served their country and been honorably discharged. The bill has passed the House almost unanimously, and will almost certainly go thru the Senate. It will cost the country about \$12,741,000 a year.

GREAT REVIVAL

Mr. Lyon Doing Wonders in Berea—Audience Keeps Growing—A Simple and Powerful Speaker.

Berea is having one of the best revivals ever known here, and certainly the best since that conducted by Dr. Thomson several years ago. The Rev. Milford H. Lyon, who is conducting the meetings, has shown himself a man of unusual power and possessed of the Spirit of God, and a great work is being done. There have been many more than the usual number of conversions, and there is every likelihood that the series will be long remembered for the good they have done.

Mr. Lyon is rather different from the usual revivalist. He is free and easy in the pulpit, and says that he wants the meetings to be perfectly informal. His sermons are full of short and snappy sayings and truths put in new ways, and he holds his audience all the time. His sincerity is always evident and has much to do with his success, and he has a plain and homely way of putting things which makes them clear to every one. If you have not been to the meetings, go to those that are left, as you will lose what you can never make up if you miss them.

POINTERS FOR SALVATION

Some of the Best of the many Good Things Mr. Lyon Has Said at the Revival Here.

A human soul is the most valuable treasure on this earth, and just in proportion as a man grasps that fact will be his effort in saving souls.

Gold is the God of more people than is Jesus Christ.

Many people are more interested in making a living than they are in making a life.

The angels rejoice so greatly over the saving of a soul because they know what it means for a soul to be lost—and what it means to be saved.

Surely, if Christ thought that to save you and me from sin, from eternal doom, was worth His while to come down from all the joys of heaven and die for us, it is worth our while to live for Him.

Don't let the things you don't believe keep you from believing the things you do believe.

I have great sympathy for an honest doubter—I have been one myself—but I have nothing but contempt for the man that tries to hide his sins under the cloak of agnosticism.

Ninety nine per cent of our knowledge we take on faith, and isn't it strange that we won't take any knowledge of God on faith.

There was one hypocrite among the disciples. The church has a right to one hypocrite in twelve.

It's a good deal better to spend a little while with a few hypocrites here than to spend eternity with them there.

Some folks say they'll take their chances of condemnation. There isn't any chance about it.

I don't know anywhere in the Bible that a man was saved by his feelings—do you?

If ever a man ought to be sane and sober and leave his feelings out it's when he's considering the claims of Jesus Christ.

Waiting for feeling is like taking an ax and going out in the woods and sitting down on a log and waiting for a sweat.

If the religion of Christ appeals to your reason, accept it, and then when you know that Christ is your Savior, the feeling will come. And then Christian service will give feeling. It will get better and better all the way.

When you become a Christian you don't have to "hold out." You hold on and God will hold out. God just gives you enough grace every day—and He always gives it.

You have to live either with Christ or without him. You've got your burdens on how and the question is whether you can carry them easiest with Christ or without Him.

God created your life and He can keep it.

The only thing you have to give up in becoming a Christian is sin—sin, that will be a curse to you any how.

My friend, the salvation of your soul is worth more than all the rest of the world to you.

The farther you go from Christ the harder it is to turn.

ALL ONE STATE

For years the mountain people of this state have been criticised and despised by the other sections of the state as "lawless mountaineers," "feudists," and the whole region has been abused, slandered and looked down on because of the doings of a very few. Newspapers and politicians have often held them up to ridicule as a "bad lot," and as all in the same class, without making any distinction between the lawless and the rest of the mountaineers. Now, other sections of the state are having troubles. Thru the tobacco raising districts night riders are burning, looting and sometimes killing. A few years ago the bluegrass was terrorized by "toll-gate raiders." These men have been showing fully as much lawlessness as has ever been known in the mountains. If anything, they are worse than the feudists, for they are hurting innocent men and destroying property over a money matter, while the mountaineers have always fought over personal grievances.

It is to be hoped that the Blue Grass and the Bear Grass will now stop their "holier-than-thou" attitude toward the mountains. Surely now no one can say that they are better than the rest of the state, or boast of their good order, while attacking the mountains.

Tho this is a great state, and there are a thousand reasons for being proud of her, the lawlessness and disorder are disgraces to us all, and now that so many parts of the state are on the same basis we ought to stop calling each other names, and get together to end the lawlessness.

Whenever there is lawlessness in a place there is cowardice there. There are only a few bad men in a community, only a few that shoot or fight or burn, and they would not carry on if the rest did not let them. All kinds of lawlessness can be stopped if the peaceful men of any place will show a little nerve. If they would even stop dealing with bad men, and being friendly with the fellows that are ruining the country, those fellows would soon stop their devilment, even without any law. So often the men are scared and do nothing. Sometimes they say that they do not want to "law" a neighbor, and they forget that in not stopping his mischief they are hurting everybody.

This is an editorial for every man. Every community is in danger of an attack of some kind of lawlessness, and of the disgrace which follows. And every man can help in the cure, which is to let it be known that the best men are against it, and will turn against any man that does it, and will not treat such men as friends. So let each man do his share, and in a short time Kentucky will be rid of this black stain on her name and this disgrace to her so s.

KILL KING AND PRINCE

Revolutionists in Portugal Shoot them Down in Street—Boy Takes Father's Place and Dangers.

One of those crimes which shock the world was committed last Saturday in the assassination of the King of Portugal and his oldest son. The killing was done by men who are supposed to have been hired by the King's political enemies, and will cause a great change in the government.

Portugal has a constitution and legislature, but the people have shown little political wisdom, and a few men have managed to get the votes and use the government to enrich themselves. They have had of late years the aid of the Roman Catholic Church, because the king was good enough to stop some of the bad methods of the church. Recently a good man named Franco was made premier by the king. He dissolved the corrupt parliament, and tried to clean up the government. The thieves he threw out were of course angry, and they set up a yell that the people were being deprived of their liberties, which got a good many unthinking people to help them. There has been talk of a revolution for some time, and now this murder comes.

The new King, Manuel II, is only nineteen, and is evidently afraid to go on as his father was doing. His mother, too, is much under the influence of the priests, so it is likely that he will make peace with the thieves. He has already dismissed Franco.

THANKS TO MERCHANTS

The men in charge of the revival services have asked The Citizen to express their appreciation of the hearty co-operation of the business men of Berea, and of their willingness to assist in the observance of the mid-week Sabbath. There has been no opposition shown by any of the leading merchants, and their attitude is warmly appreciated. The Citizen takes great pleasure in carrying the message.

BIG CASE AT RICHMOND

A special term of the Federal Court is being held in Richmond this week to investigate charges that a lottery is being run in Kentucky. The Grand Jury is in session there and indictments are expected before the end of the week against several persons living near Covington, and possibly a few in other parts of the state. There is an imposing array of important lawyers and detectives, including Chief Wilkie of the Government Secret Service Bureau, and these things make it look as if the case was one of great importance.

GROUND-HOG DAY

The second day of February is known as "Ground-hog Day," and is supposed to show whether the weather for the next six weeks will be good or bad. The Citizen does not pretend to know whether the Ground hog has any strange powers of prophecy or not, but it is a fact that the day has been the center of superstitions for hundreds of years, and that people of many nations have thought that it gave indications as to coming storms.

One of the old proverbs about the day is Scotch, and so of great interest to many of the people here, whose folks came from Scotland. It runs thus:—

'Gin Candlemas Day be bright and fair,
Half o' the winter's to come, and
mair,
'Gin Candlemas Day be dark and foul,
Half o' the winter was gane at Yule.

In those days, you see, it was not Ground-hog Day, but Candlemas, but it was the same day.

If there is anything in the superstition, we are in for a lot of bad weather for the next six weeks, for there was hardly a minute on that day this year when any ground-hog that looked out could not see his shadow. It certainly looks like it from the weather we have had since.

No road to any good knowledge is wholly among lilies and the grass. There is rough climbing to be done always.—Ruskin.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Tobacco Trust Replies—Masked Men Destroys Blind Tiger—Farmer's Institute Soon.

TOBACCO WAR:—The tobacco war goes on, with more and more disorder. Several barns have been burned during the last week, and there seems to be no way to stop the disgrace. The Society of Equity has scored a few points in the sale of a part of its tobacco, and there seems no doubt that there will be very little tobacco planted this year. The American Tobacco Company has been indicted in Frankfort for a violation of the anti-trust laws, and has also come out with a statement to show that it is not responsible for the trouble. It declares that most of the disorder has come in those sections where it buys little, and that where it buys most there has been little trouble.

RAID BLIND TIGER:—Masked men raided and destroyed a blind tiger in Trigg County on Saturday and poured out a good deal of liquor. This is about as good a cause as lawlessness was ever done in, but it is a bad thing to go outside the law for any reason.

FIRE AT GEORGETOWN:—A fire at Georgetown Monday burned several business buildings and caused many thousands of dollars worth of damage.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE:—The state farmers' institute will be held at Frankfort Feb. 18, 19, and 20. Several good men are to speak, and the meeting will be well worth going to by any up-to-date farmer, or any that wants to become one.

STATE REDISTRICTING BILL

The Republican Legislative Redistricting Bill, dividing the state into 100 districts, was offered by Senator Burnam. The apportionment (district and counties) is as follows:

- First—Fulton and Hickman.
- Second—Carlisle and Ballard.
- Third—Graves.
- Fourth—McCracken.
- Fifth—Livingston and Marshall.
- Sixth—Calloway.
- Seventh—Crittendon and Lyon.
- Eighth—Caldwell.
- Ninth—Trigg.
- Tenth—Union.
- Eleventh—Henderson.
- Twelfth—Webster.
- Thirteenth—Hopkins.
- Fourteenth and Fifteenth—Christian county.
- Sixteenth—Todd.
- Seventh—Logan.
- Eighteenth—Muhlenburg.
- Nineteenth—McLean.
- Twentieth—Ohio.
- Twenty-first and Twenty-second—Davies.
- Twenty-third—Hancock and Breckinridge.
- Twenty-fourth—Meade.
- Twenty-fifth—Hardin.
- Twenty-sixth—Grayson.
- Twenty-seventh—Butler and Edmonson.
- Twenty-eighth—Warren.
- Twenty-ninth—Simpson and Allen.
- Thirtieth—Cumberland and Monroe.
- Thirty-first—Barren.
- Thirty-second—Hart.
- Thirty-third—Clinton and Wayne.
- Thirty-fourth—Russell and Casey.
- Thirty-fifth—Green and Metcalfe.
- Thirty-sixth—Taylor and Laclede.
- Thirty-seventh—Adair.
- Thirty-eighth—Marion.
- Thirty-ninth—Nelson.
- Fortieth—Washington and Anderson.
- Forty-first—Spencer and Bullitt.
- Forty-second—Shelby.
- Forty-third—Jefferson county outside city limits of Louisville.
- Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second—city of Louisville.
- Fifty-third—Oldham and Henry.
- Fifty-fourth—Trimble and Carroll.
- Fifty-fifth—Callatin and Owen.
- Fifty-sixth—Grant and Boone.
- Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth—Kenton county.
- Sixtieth and Sixty-first—Campbell county.
- Sixty-second—Harrison.
- Sixty-third—Scott.
- Sixty-fourth—Franklin.
- Sixty-fifth—Bourbon.
- Sixty-sixth—Clark.
- Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth—Fayette county.
- Sixty-ninth—Woodford and Jessamine.
- Seventieth—Mercer.

[Continued on Third Page]

MONEY TALKS

Some Reasons Why a Savings Account is the Best Way to Save Small Sums

A Savings Account is one of the best ways to put money in the bank. Money deposited in a Savings Account with the Berea Bank and Trust Company is always safe, it earns four per cent compound interest, and it is where you can get it whenever you want it.

You can start a Savings Account with a very small amount. If you can not spare more, one dollar is enough to begin with.

Then when ever you have a few dollars or a few cents that you want to save, put it in the bank with the rest, and every dollar of it will earn four per cent compound interest for you from the day you put it in the bank until you draw it out again.

And it is no trouble at all to draw money out of a Savings Account. You do not have to wait until some note is due. You do not have to give any notice in advance. All you need to do is to bring your book to the bank and get your money. You can draw out as much or as little as you want to, when ever you need it.

Every one ought to save money, and a Savings Account is the greatest help any one can have, for the money grows faster because of the interest it earns.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

POLITICAL NOTES

President Sends Great Message to Congress—Hughes Gets New York Endorsement by Taft's Help.

The chief political happenings of the week have been the sending to Congress by the President of a message which is said to be the most thrilling ever sent out from the White House, and the formal beginning of the campaign of Gov. Hughes of New York for the Presidential nomination.

The President's message is given in more detail elsewhere. It is well worth reading. In it he discusses present day problems with great insight and ability. The chief point he makes is that business must be conducted under moral and Christian conditions. Even if there is a money loss, he says there must be honesty. His putting the question of the day on this high plane has made clear the way for a sharp division of the party along the lines he marks out and may lead to exciting times in the convention when his successor is nominated.

The Democrats have received the message with joy, and the Lexington Leader says of it that "If the Democrat party should be wise enough to nominate for President a man whose life has been consistent in its devotion to the principles which find their expression in Roosevelt's message it would be more than reasonable to suppose that a Democrat would succeed Roosevelt in the White House."

In general, regardless of party, the President's message seems to be endorsed by those who have high morals and unselfish aims, and attacked by those who have selfish interests which get along best under the present laws.

Gov. Hughes was formally endorsed by the New York State Committee for the presidency, and told his platform in an address Friday night. He endorsed the President in almost every way, but expressed more worry about any invasion of "states rights." As this is the chief bulwark behind which the thieving rich men are hiding it at once aroused suspicion that he would not do much if he were president.

SEES TROUBLE AHEAD

The Lexington Leader, commenting on Berea's desire to become a fifth class town, says:

"If Berea is transferred to that class it will have, in place of its present government, a mayor, a common council of six members, a police judge, treasurer, city attorney, city clerk, marshal and assessor, all elective. There will also be a pound master, street superintendent, engineer, weigher and physician. When it adds such a formidable array of officers to its expense account its troubles will begin."

The CASTLE OF LIES

BY ARTHUR HENDY VERSEY

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CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

Madame de Varnier seated herself in the shadow, so that she would not at once confront Helena as she entered. Her jeweled fingers touched her hair lightly; her pose suggested the languid indifference of a woman of the world who awaits the entrance of a caller. Mercy and tenderness and womanly pity were denied this beautiful animal at her birth. Or these divine qualities had been fiercely crushed by fanatic zeal.

Paced to and fro in an agony of rage and pity; and this Medusa followed my every movement with her cruel, mocking smile.

The woman whom I had hoped to save from suffering, yes, the woman I loved, was coming to this chamber of horror. She was coming, radiant with hope. Happiness awaited her, she thought—the caresses of a loved brother, repentant of his momentary folly. And, perhaps, her heart was beating high with gratitude to me—to the man who she thought had made this much wished-for reconciliation possible.

Black despair awaited her in the little oratory yonder. She was to be tortured with a dilemma as cruel as ever racked the heart of woman.

But her decision I could not doubt. I had a proud faith in this lady who had sent me into the lists to fight for her. When first I had seen her on the terrace of the hotel at Lucerne—it seemed ages ago, instead of days—I remembered how her clear gaze had thrilled me. The calm, unwavering look of her gray eyes was truth itself. I had thought. A lie was not possible for her—not even a lie to be spoken by another for her sake.

But with what abhorrence would she regard me! Had I not been drawn in the subtle web of this Circe's net, the dilemma at least would not exist for her. But if the dilemma did not exist, Sir Mortimer's dishonor would still be a terrible reality. After all, the curtain had not fallen yet. Helena and I were both puppets in the hands of capricious Fortune. It was she who held the balances; or, rather a just God whose wheels may turn slowly, but sooner or later He sees that justice is done.

I had left the door slightly ajar. It was pushed open with a brusque suddenness that startled. The servant must have known the tragedy that awaited the woman he was conducting here. With a Frenchman's love of the dramatic, he ushered her in with pompous ceremony, and stood waiting expectantly. As I closed the door roughly on him, Helena saw me. Madame de Varnier, seated in the shadow, she had not yet seen.

I scanned her face closely. I saw that not hope nor the expectancy of a happy meeting with her brother was her dominant emotion. Eager she was, but it was the eagerness of anxiety, and not of hope. Her quiet assurance came from courage and self-control. Her brother had disappeared mysteriously; Captain Forbes had been the victim of a trick; she had put her faith in one who was almost a stranger to her; and now she had ventured to the chateau alone. Even a man might have hesitated.

But when I stood before her, I was touched to see how she leaned on me, who had twice failed her.

"My brother?" she whispered.

Once before she had wrung from me the bitter truth. Now, as then, a certain courage came from her presence. Her own scorn of weakness and subterfuge supported me. I answered her simply, as I knew she would have me answer—the direct, stern truth:

"Your brother is dead, Miss Brett."

There followed a silence so intense that I could hear quite distinctly the river Aare beating against the chateau walls. With the curious irrelevance that comes so often in moments of tense anxiety I thought it strange that Captain Forbes had not given some sign of his presence in his prison during the past half hour. Helena leaned toward me, frowning slightly as if in perplexity.

"Dead, did you say? Not dead?"

I repeated the words; unconsciously I spoke a little louder. The scene seemed unreal, theatrical. Again the irrelevant thought intruded, how, when a boy, I used to wonder if all the things that had hitherto happened in my life—all my existence—were not one long dream; a dream from which I should awake presently, to find myself living a life utterly different.

"It seems, sir," she faltered, "that your mission is always to bring bad tidings. It was only the other day you told me that the man who loved me had died. Now it is to tell me that the brother I loved so much is dead."

She smiled pitifully, a curiously twisted smile that expressed her suffering more than any tears. No reproaches could have troubled me as did that pathetic smile. I turned abruptly to Madame de Varnier, whom she had not yet seen. My rage and pity overcame my reason. I might have appealed to a heathen, idol sitting in grotesque majesty in its temple of gloom with as little effect.

"You are a woman. You must have a woman's heart; you must feel some

tenderness for others in their grief. You have told me that your life has been one of suffering; then have mercy for this girl who is suffering. You will not torture her further. You will leave to her the only comfort that remains for her, the proud memory of a brother who served his country with honor."

"It is for you to do that, monsieur." She spoke with assumed indifference, fingering the cross that hung from her neck.

"Mr. Haddon," said Helena proudly, "you will make no appeal to Madame de Varnier to spare me from suffering. Where is my brother? I suppose that there is no one here who will deny me my right to see him?"

The two women faced each other. "Death is sometimes not the worst calamity that may befall one, madam."

At these ominous words Helena turned to me with a gesture of pain. Her courage faltered, though she fought for her control before the woman whom she hated so bitterly.

"Death is not the worst calamity?" She repeated the words slowly, as if seeking their hidden meaning. "Ah, this infamous woman, who dragged down my brother to disgrace when he lived, will not spare even his memory. She threatens to make his shame even more public than it is."

"Your champion has it in his power

to prevent that," suggested Madame de Varnier softly.

Helena turned on her with horror. "It is incredible that you should make traffic of a man's love."

"To me the love of a man like Sir Mortimer Brett would have been a glory, not a disgrace," returned the adventuresome calmly. "But there was no love between Sir Mortimer Brett and myself in the sense you mean. Whatever feeling your brother had for me was controlled. Yes, and I tempted him. In that regard his honor is stainless."

Motionless, each looked into the other's eyes.

"And yet you said there is a calamity worse than death?" Helena questioned, torn between hope and fear.

"And I say it again. Dishonor is worse than death."

Helena turned to me, dazed and appealing, a trembling hand drawn slowly across her forehead.

"You are silent. What do those extraordinary words mean?"

I hesitated.

"It is said—this woman says—but it is false. Do not believe her," I cried desperately at length.

"He has not the courage to tell the truth," cried Madame de Varnier, walking slowly toward Helena, who shrank back. "Your brother is known to be guilty of taking bribes."

"You are right not to believe that, Mr. Haddon," she said scornfully, and sighed her relief.

"There are proofs to convince the most skeptical, even you," insisted her tormentor with savage emphasis.

"What you say is impossible. Where is my brother, Mr. Haddon?"

I pointed silently to the oratory. Helena turned to go thither, but Madame de Varnier barred her entrance.

"Ah, you are afraid!" she cried, standing at the door of the oratory with extended arms. "You dare not face the truth. Listen, madam; the proofs of your brother's guilt are not imaginary. They exist in his own writing. Not one signature which may be forged; there are whole pages. You listen now; you will tremble before I have finished. At present there is no one who has seen these proofs except myself. But dare to doubt me, to ignore these proofs, and they shall be for the whole world to read. Do you hear? I say for the whole world; and Russia would give me any sum I chose to ask for those papers. Do you hate me so much, and scorn me so bitterly, that you prefer to see your brother's name held up as a byword for Europe's contempt? You disdain to think it possible that my charge be true. Then what have you to fear? There is no one who can more surely identify your brother's writing than yourself. Which will you choose? It is for you to say. Will you consent to see these papers now, or am I to sell them to the embassies of Russia or Austria?"

The two women measured each other in a long silence. I watched the duel from the open window where I stood. Madame de Varnier's threat was a terrible one. It was the fierce pleading of a desperate and unscrupulous adventuress striving frantically to move the lofty trust of a sister in a brother's rectitude and honor. I had faith in the courage and nobility of soul of Helena. I believed that she would face shame and unhappiness with calm resolution. But I could not wonder that Madame de Varnier's menace made her hesitate.

The slow seconds passed, and still they faced each other in silence. That long silence seemed to me ominous. I suffered with Helena in the anguish of her decision.

To yield would be to doubt. But if she refused to yield, to doubt. And if this woman spoke the truth, and made good her threat—For herself she would endure everything rather than

compromise with this betrayer of men's honor. But there was the mother to be thought of.

She had decided. She raised her hands slowly in a gesture that pathetically showed her submission. Madame de Varnier had conquered—so far.

"Do not think I doubt because I consent," she turned to where I stood. "But if this woman is sincere, and believes that these proofs exist, others will believe it too. There is no forgery so clever that I should not detect it. My brother's handwriting was peculiar. His honor must not be questioned because of a clever trick. Come, I will see those papers."

Madame de Varnier glided across the bare room and struck the heavy door of the little chamber she had already pointed out to me as containing the safe. To my surprise the door had not been locked. It opened ponderously, and I saw the gleam of the safe. She stood at the doorway and beckoned to Helena.

"Come, madam, or are you afraid to trust yourself in the room alone with me?"

"Has Mr. Haddon already seen these papers that he is not to come?"

"Mr. Haddon has seen copies of the original papers in the safe," returned Madame de Varnier in triumph. "He was so convinced of your brother's guilt that he destroyed these copies. You will not be surprised then if I refuse to trust him with the precious originals."

I attempted an expostulation. I knew the uselessness of that, and we had agreed that Helena was to decide for herself. I had faith enough in her not to doubt her ultimate decision.

"I will see these papers with you alone," said Helena quietly.

"And you will give me your word of honor that you will not follow the ex-

ample of Mr. Haddon in attempting to destroy them?"

"My word of honor!" cried Helena with bitterness. "Would you believe that if you think my brother guilty of dishonor?"

"I should believe it," answered Madame de Varnier.

"Then I give it to you."

She walked to the room with a firm step, passing me where I stood.

"Be brave," I whispered. "Be on your guard. Refuse to believe that your brother is guilty, no matter what specious proofs this woman may show you. It is simply impossible that he be guilty."

"Why do you say that?" Her eyes were very wistful.

"Because," I looked at her steadily, "I know how impossible it would be for the sister."

"Your faith strengthens mine." She entered the room, passing by Madame de Varnier at the threshold.

"Au revoir, Mr. Coward!" the woman cried tauntingly, and the key turned in the door.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"Coward!"

I heard a clock in the village strike the hour. It was six. The chateau walls cast a long shadow on the opposite bank of the river. The mountains in the far distance were purple and red in the evening light. The long day was coming swiftly to an end; and the night was mysterious with its promise of despair.

This tower of the three rooms! Two of these rooms held their tragedies. What if the third room had its tragedy likewise!

I struck sharply the door of that room in which Madame de Varnier had said that Captain Forbes was imprisoned. I listened; there was no answer. I called the name of the king's messenger aloud; still there was no answer. Soon the moon would rise, and its cold rays might fall on the lifeless body of Forbes; for if all were well, why should there be this ominous quiet?

The suspense was unendurable. I listened at the door of the room, that concealed the two women. I heard the murmur of voices. That reassured me so far as Helena's safety was concerned; but it made me absolutely certain that Captain Forbes must have heard my voice if he were living, and in that room.

And when the two women came out? I shrank from that coming with dread. I had told Helena to be brave, to ignore the evidence of her own sight. But I had been shaken in my own belief as to Sir Mortimer's innocence. Surely her faith would be greater than mine; but the evidence seemed so overwhelmingly against Sir Mortimer, if Sir Mortimer's letters and notes were genuine. At any rate the woman I loved must hold a bitter cup to her blanched lips; it must be emptied to the very dregs. Her suffering was inevitable, whether she believed her brother innocent or guilty.

I could not doubt that she would refuse to purchase the silence of Madame de Varnier at the cost of further dishonor, even though I were chiefly to bear that myself. But if she demanded that? Was I strong enough to resist her tears? I must be. My reason told me of the folly of Madame de Varnier's plan. But if I yielded weakly presently, and the race actually succeeded, I knew that the hypocrisy of the act would become more and more dreadful to Helena with the coming years. No; in that supreme ecstasy of her agony she should entreat me, I must still refuse. I must decide for her, even though she thought my own cowardice responsible for that refusal.

Coward! How that word beat a devil's tattoo on my excited brain. It had been the keynote to all my suffering, and to all my joy. Willoughby had died uttering it; Helena had echoed it in thought; and Madame de Varnier had spoken it again and again in her fierce contempt during the past hour. Yes, it was the keynote of my suffering and my joy. It was the motif that obtruded again and again in the stormy music of these past hours. It was a baneful talisman, a watchword. Its letters seemed to have almost a magic potency. It was a counter-sign that opened for me the gates of paradise and hell.

A talisman! A watchword! A countersign! Suddenly I saw the word C-O-W-A-R-D written in flaming letters. They revolved furiously. They danced before my vision.

This was sheer madness—this impossible conjecture. I reasoned the unreasoning impulse to hush against me. But the forlorn, desperate possibility fought obstinately for recognition. It held me with all the damning power of a hallucination.

And then suddenly it became a conviction. It was no longer an impossible hope, not even an intuition. It became an absolute belief, a certainty. And this was the reason for my belief:

Whenever Madame de Varnier had mentioned the safe she had called me coward.

C-O-W-A-R-D!

That was the combination of the safe.

At last a door opened. Helena made her way toward me with uncertain steps, her hands held out before her as one groping in the dark. Her spleen did fearlessness was gone. She looked at me with the wild eyes of a wounded animal vainly seeking a way of escape. As she reached my side her hands were still held out as if for protection. I grasped them firmly but I did not speak.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A kiss on the lips is worth two in the hand.



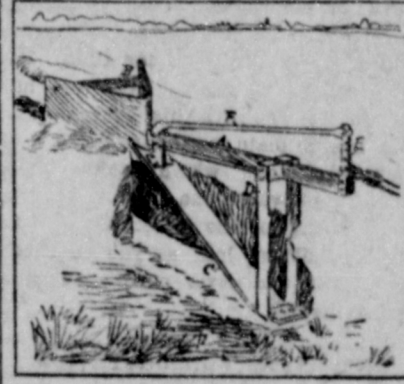
"Your Brother is Dead, Miss Brett."

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVED DITCHING PLOW.

Inventor Who Thinks He Has Provided an Effective Machine.

A recent invention provides an improved ditching plow, especially adapted for digging tiling sewer ditches or draining ditches. The device is of very simple construction, and capable of effective service in any character of soil. It is especially adapted to be drawn by a traction engine or capstan, says Scientific American. As shown in the engraving, it comprises a beam A, which extends forward and with an upward inclination from the cleaner B. The latter is triangular in shape, being provided with two diverging wings. The purpose of the cleaner is to travel over the surface of the ground and remove the excavated material from the edges of the ditch. The beam A is hinged to the cleaner, so as to provide for a certain amount of vertical motion. Below the beam and forming an angle therewith is a blade C, provided with a cutting edge at its lower end, which



The Plow in Use.

serves to enter the earth more or less deeply as the plow is drawn forward, and carry the excavated material to the surface. At its forward end this blade is braced by means of a support D, which is fastened to the beam A. At the forward end of the beam A is a clevis bar E, which is secured at its upper end to draft bar F, extending to the rear of the beam A. In this clevis bar are a series of apertures adapted to receive a link to which a pulley block is connected. This block serves to receive the cable that is passed to the windlass or drum of the traction engine, for the purpose of drawing the car forward. Owing to the lightness of this plow, it may readily be loaded upon a truck and transported from place to place.

THE HORSE OR MOTOR?

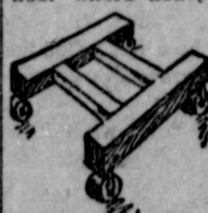
What Kind of Force for Plowing Shall Be Used?

On the ordinary farm the animal is still of greater service than any mechanical force. The steam plow is good on the large area, but the man of small means and having under his control a small farm will depend on the horse or the ox, the mule or the cow. Which kind he shall use must be governed by the conditions under which he works. It may be surprising to those living on the prairies of the west to learn that even oxen are still used for the work of plowing. But on hilly, stony land the ox is still valuable for a plow animal. The fact that he is slow makes him the more valuable, for when the plow is moving among stones and roots it is better that it move slowly than rapidly. But on the lands of the west, says the Farmers' Review, a fast-moving animal is needed, and the ox is outclassed. The same variations apply to the use of plows drawn by electric motors and to greater plows driven by steam. Some experiments have recently been made in Germany to determine at just what point the steam plow is more valuable than the plow drawn by horses or oxen. The conclusion is reached that it is impossible to make an estimate. In the report the cost of power machinery for plowing and cultivating small farms is said to be prohibitive, but where farmers owning large areas can co-operate and buy a steam plow this is declared to be a matter of economy.

LOW BARN FLOOR TRUCK.

Will Prove Convenient for Moving Heavy Barrels, Boxes, Etc.

A hand truck for use on the barn floor where heavy barrels and boxes demand occasional movement can be made after the method shown in the accompanying illustration. This plan consists of nothing more than taking two 4x4s about two feet long and connecting them by mortising in two 3x3s and adjusting castors to each of the four corners. Any one who adopts such a plan, says the Prairie Farmer, will find that it is a good convenient article.



Use a Line.

The first rows of the garden should always be laid out by a line to make them perfectly straight and if a hand drill is not used a garden marker with three or four legs is very convenient. If possible the rows should not run north and south because it admits of the sun's rays better on both sides of the small plants.

FREEZING OF WELLS.

Reason Why the Deep Ones Cause More Trouble Than Shallow Ones.

Throughout many of the northern states the freezing of wells and pumps causes much trouble, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in keeping some of the wells open for use during the winter. Strangely enough, the shallow, open wells give less trouble than the deeper, drilled or double-tubed driven wells, in which the inner or pump tube is carried below the outer casing. The determination of the cause of the freezing and of means for its prevention is of so great practical importance that a study of the subject has been made by one of the geologists of the United States geological survey.

The freezing of wells is practically confined to districts where the air temperatures frequently go considerably below zero and where the materials penetrated are either porous or contain actual openings and passages through which the air can circulate. A recent investigation of the wells of Maine, a large number of which are in granite, slates and other compact, close-grained rocks, discovered no instances of deep freezing. In Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska, on the other hand, large numbers of wells penetrating porous deposits or cavernous limestones, freeze every winter. In Wisconsin and Michigan freezing, though less common, occasionally occurs, and also in Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Indiana.

Many of the simpler devices adopted to prevent freezing are complete failures, while others are partially successful. The inherent difficulty lies in the construction of the well. The following suggestions are made by the geologist:

In open wells, where air obtains access through the soil and at the junction of curb and cover, a cement cover should be tightly fitted to the curb, and the curb itself should be coated with cement for some distance below the surface.

In drilled or double-tubed driven wells the current of cold air drawn in at periods of high barometer between the outer and inner casing near the surface and passing out in a porous bed at the bottom above the water level will cause freezing if the water is pumped so that it stands in the inner tube above the lower end of the outer casing; and a long-continued current of such cold air may cause freezing of the ground water about and in the well tube. For this condition, says the Farmers' Review, it is suggested that the space between the outer and inner tube near the surface be packed with some impervious material. A filling of cement resting on an improvised plug is probably the most effective. The home-made rag packing sometimes used is too porous to serve the purpose.

The same treatment is suggested for wells with leaky casings, for driven wells passing through rocks porous enough to permit the passage of large currents of chilled air during periods of high barometer, and for wells in which the outer casing ends in some cavern or open passage; that is, the space between the well tube and the pump tube near the surface should be tightly plugged with impervious material. About some wells the ground crevices through which the air circulates are so numerous that immunity from freezing can be obtained only by plugging the space about the pump tube from top to bottom with cement.

A ROCK SKID.

One Made from Fork of Tree Will Do Effective Service.

A rock skid may be made similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration by cutting a fork from a tree



The Completed Skid.

and nailing six-inch boards across each end. The rock is placed in the space C.

BITS FOR THE FARMER.

Probably one-half of the value of all barnyard manure made in the United States is lost through neglect of it or of not knowing the best methods for handling and using it.

In the United States much of the farm land needs tilling, even the land that is not subject to being over-flooded.

Every particle of barnyard manure should be gotten under the surface of the soil if possible, as in that way the land gets the most out of it.

Eighty acres of good land is enough to keep a good farmer busy—more, in fact, than many farmers can farm well.

The hand cultivator or wheel hoe is a tool that is almost indispensable in the garden.

Much work can be pushed now that would be a drag if held till spring. Brace up.

How to Keep Down the Weeds.

Germination of weed seed is prevented by keeping the soil well pulverized by frequent stirring, hence if frequently cultivated or hoed the moisture will be conserved and weeds killed. It is a difficult matter to cultivate the garden too much because stirring the soil admits of air and heat, which aids the work of the bacteria in the soil, making the plant food more available.

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Funeral Designs
Wedding Pieces
Potted Plants

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(INCORPORATED)

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BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mr. Dan Click of Kirby Knob was in town Saturday.

Mr. A. P. Settle was in Richmond on business the first of the week.

Miss May Smith of McKee has entered school here.

The Rev. L. R. Brandenburg of Louisville preached two very interesting sermons at the Baptist Church last Sunday.

Will Dalton of East Burnstadt is visiting with home folks here.

Ernest Bender who is working at Corbin was in town last Wednesday.

Marian Hill, a former student here, who has been at Chicago, Ill., is visiting in town this week.

Miss Lela Baker of Lexington is here for a visit with relatives and friends.

On account of the ill health of his wife, E. E. Wyatt returned the latter part of last week from an extended trip thru the West.

Mr. Gus Stewart of Rockcastle County was a business caller here last Monday.

Henry Bingham, who has been working in Corbin and London was in town last week.

Will Branaman and mother have moved into the Lester property on Chestnut street.

Miss Bertha Robinson entertained a number of her friends at a social at her home last Friday evening.

J. W. Fowler who buys logs for the Ford Lumber Company leaves this week for a business trip in Clay and Owsley Counties.

W. H. Lawson who clerks for R. R. Harris has moved his family here from Wallacetown.

Hon. W. B. Smith of Richmond was in town last Thursday and Friday on business.

The colored people of Berea and vicinity are planning a praise meeting for the \$200,000 Carnegie gift, to be held on Feb. 16. The Rev. Messrs. Broadus from Richmond and Baker from Winchester and many other well known colored speakers will be there. The meeting will be held in the Baptist Church on the Walnut Meadow pike.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Till further advised, all who bring this notice can get a trip to Richmond and return, and the best set of teeth that can be made all for \$8.00.

The same terms apply to all who have over \$5.00 worth of dental work done. In buying Railroad ticket take receipt for money for the round trip fare and the receipt will be taken as cash.

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Ninty-seventh—Fleming.

Ninty-eighth—Mason.

Ninty-ninth—Robertson and Nicholas.

One hundredth—Bracken and Pendleton.

The Republican senatorial redistricting bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Bosworth, provides thirty-eight senatorial districts as follows:

First district, the counties of Graves, Hickman and Fulton.

Second district, McCracken and Carlisle.

Third, Calloway, Marshall, Trigg and Livingston.

Fourth, Caldwell, Lyon, Crittenden and Webster.

Fifth, Union and Henderson.

Sixth, McLean, Davless and Hancock.

Seventh, Hopkins and Muhlenburg.

Eighth, Ohio, Breckenridge and Meade.

Ninth, Warren, Edmondson and Allen.

Tenth, Grayson, Hardin and Hart.

Eleventh, Logan, Simpson and Butler.

Twelfth, Christian and Todd.

Thirteenth, Bullitt, Nelson, Anderson, Spencer and Larue.

Fourteenth, Adair, Russell, Cumberland, Clinton and Wayne.

Fifteenth, Taylor, Casey, Marion and Washington.

Sixteenth, Lincoln, Rockcastle and Pulaski.

Seventeenth, Barren, Metcalfe, Green and Monroe.

Eighteenth, Mercer, Boyd, Garrard and Jessamine.

Nineteenth, Fayette and Woodford.

Twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth, Jefferson.

Twenty-fifth, Gallatin, Boone, Grant, Pendleton and Bracken.

Twenty-sixth, Shelby, Franklin and Scott.

Twenty-seventh, Campbell.

Twenty-eighth, Kenton.

Twenty-ninth, Madison, Estill and Clark.

Thirtieth, Bourbon, Nicholas, Robertson and Harrison.

Thirty-first, Knox, Whitley and Bell.

Thirty-second, Jackson, Laurel, Clay, Owsley and Lee.

Thirty-third, Bath, Rowan, Montgomery, Menifee, Powell and Wolfe.

Thirty-fourth, Carter, Boyd and Greenup.

Thirty-fifth, Mason, Fleming and Lewis.

Thirty-sixth, Elliott, Lawrence, Johnson and Morgan.

Thirty-seventh, Breathitt, Knott, Letcher, Perry, Leslie and Harlan.

Thirty-eighth, Martin, Pike, Floyd and Magoffin.

MR. COPE ON DEADLOCK

Legislator Disagrees with the Citizen—Some Comments on His Letter.

Editor Citizen:—

Some one has sent me a marked copy of The Citizen, containing an editorial entitled, "End the Deadlock," bearing on the Senatorial situation. I have also received a few letters advising me to vote for a Democrat for United States Senator and in exchange procure a redistricting bill and other measures.

In the first place I desire to say that the chances to elect Bradley are good. I would rather have his chances to-day than of any other man in Kentucky. It is true that the joint opposition has eight votes more than we have, but our forces are united and those of the opposition are divided. We stand agreed and they stand disagreed. Mr. Beckham will never agree to surrender his nomination in favor of any Democrat. On the other hand those Democrats who oppose him will never vote for him. All of this gives Bradley a position of great advantage in the contest. In his language all that we have to do is to "sit steady in the boat." Some of those Democrats in closest touch with the situation say to us—the Republican members—"Stand solidly for Bradley, and we believe he will win."

The election of a United States Senator is of vast importance to our party. If we elect him we can secure all needed legislation. If we fail to elect him, we cannot be assured of any legislation. If we surrender Bradley on a trade for legislation the probabilities are that we will lose everything. Even if such a trade were made, how could it be enforced? More than this, the suggestion that the Independent Democrats in the General Assembly will not vote for needed legislation except in exchange for Republican votes for the Senatorship, is an impugment of their motives. We credit these men with the highest motives of patriotism; but to suggest that they will not vote for needed legislation except in exchange for votes for office, is to discredit their motives. Besides, we owe something to

Bradley. Indeed, we owe him very much—more than we can ever hope to repay. But for him we would never have won a State election. For forty years he has fought our battles, in season and out of season. He has hoped when others have desponded. He has fought when others have retreated. He has always marched in front. He has stood, oftentimes, single-handed and alone. To desert him now, after he has grown gray in the service of the party and the people, would be an act of the basest ingratitude for which we could and never should be forgiven.

Finally, let me add, what is known to those here in close touch with the situation; but seems to be unknown to those who view the situation from a distance: If Bradley should withdraw, the sixty-five Republican votes cannot be solidly delivered to any other candidate. His withdrawal would inevitably result in the election of Beckham. We, the Republican members on the ground, believe we are doing that which is best for our party, and that which is best for the people of Kentucky. We know the situation. We hope our friends out in the State, who are just as loyal to Republican principles as ourselves, will trust us in this matter, and we assure them that we shall act unselfishly, and to the best interests of all concerned.

W. A. COPE.

A few comments on the arguments given by Mr. Cope seem necessary.

First:—Bradley's chances are no better than Beckham's, except for one thing—there is a chance that some Democrats may sell their votes or that some whiskey men may vote for him in a trade to kill the county unit bill.

Second:—Since Bradley cannot be elected, there is no chance to get the needed legislation that way. But if he could be elected, the Republicans would have no better chance than before to get the laws the state needs. Bradley would not have a vote in the legislature, or any power there that he has not now.

Third:—Bradley's services to the state and the party The Citizen would not deny, but how does voting for him, when there is no chance of election, repay him anything? And then, do we owe him more than we owe the state, and should we, to pay him, sacrifice the interests of every person in the state, and of the party, for years to come? And if he had the RIGHT to demand that, would a good and great leader, a friend of the people, do so? The Citizen thinks not.

Fourth:—Speaker Gooch has ruled that only a majority of all voting can elect a Senator. If the Republicans should split up, and should vote for sixty-five different people, Beckham would be no nearer election, unless some of them voted for him. Fifth:—If we can trust the Democrats to give us the laws we need, which they have never done, we surely can trust them to keep their pledged word in response to a favor. And certainly, there ARE enough good Democrats to carry out the program The Citizen recommended. The election proved that.

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AND CONTINUE 15 DAYS ONLY

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HERE ARE MY PRICES:

MEN'S SHOES

\$5.00 Shoes cut to \$3.98
4.00 " " " 3.39
3.50 " " " 2.98
3.00 " " " 2.39
2.50 " " " 2.19
2.00 " " " 1.69

WOMEN'S SHOES

\$3.50 Shoes cut to \$2.98
3.00 " " " 2.39
2.50 " " " 2.19
2.00 " " " 1.69
1.50 " " " 1.29

BOYS' SHOES

\$3.50 Shoes cut to \$2.98
3.00 " " " 2.39
2.50 " " " 2.19
2.25 " " " 1.89
2.00 " " " 1.69
1.50 " " " 1.29

MISSES' SHOES

\$2.50 Shoes cut to \$2.19
2.25 " " " 1.89
2.00 " " " 1.69
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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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Daniel's comet is said to have a growing tail 1,000,000 miles long, but it is in no danger of being stepped on.

One hundred Chinamen paid the tax of \$500 a head, and were admitted to Canada, which puts Canada \$50,000 ahead.

Once more it is "reasonably certain" that Mars is inhabited. But what of it? Have they got any money?

Ministers in Cleveland are about to form a union, and now, we suppose, will begin an agitation for an eight-hour week.

Two hundred dishes may be made from corn, says a Chicago cook. Surely whisky is not a dish, even in Chicago dialect.

Wu Ting Fang is coming back to this country as minister. There must be a few questions he forgot to ask when he was here before.

Care should be taken not to get a seat behind the latest style of feminine headgear. It obscures the entire landscape or foreground.

The king of Annam is accused of boiling one of his wives, whereas, as every married man knows, only an occasional mild roast is allowable.

A Winnipeg girl has married a circus freak called the "human torch." Now she probably thinks she has a husband whose love is not likely to grow cold.

New York makes contracts to have the manure hauled away from her city stables, and then pays \$150,000 for fertilizer. And then she complains of being robbed.

A St. Louis woman is asking for a divorce because her husband loves a baseball game more than his home. Perhaps he could fix up matters if he'd buy her a diamond.

It appears from the government's latest figures that oats fell farther below the normal yield this year than wheat. Less was heard of it for the horses cannot kick in print.

A man named Rudolph Lesser has invented a compound which he calls "arythiocycolicoorthocarbolic acid." And yet some people wonder how printers and proofreaders are driven to drink.

Japan is getting excited about the importation of Chinese coolies "who are willing to work for half of what a Japanese laborer demands," and there are indications of labor riots in consequence. This is no uncertain testimony to the growing civilization of Japan.

Over 1,000,000 letters went to the dead letter office in September, and only \$5,251.74 was found in the lot. Of this \$4,371.64 was returned to senders, but it will probably be impossible to make the remainder cover the claims of the people who will say: "Well, I mailed it to you, anyway."

A young man in San Francisco has really perpetrated the old joke of marrying his grandmother. But as she was only in her twenties, his own sweetheart and had married his 80-year-old grandfather to keep the latter's money for her disinherited lover, there seems to have been a good deal of method in his matrimonial madness.

In the combined utilities, water, gas, electricity, subways, wharves and public libraries, New York surpasses all other cities, according to Mr. Carnegie. Commendation from Financial Magnate Andrew is praise indeed, and now the Empire city, in spite of the municipal corruption for which she is condemned, will, says the Boston Budget, be more perky than ever.

Norman Bridge, M. D., deploring our unworldly frailties, mentions particularly our lack of frankness, one with another. Ask a friend to go into the restaurant with you, he says, and inquire what you shall order for the meal. Ten to one your friend will say beefsteak because he imagines you want it, and you order beefsteak, when really both of you are longing for tripe.

Is Woman Deteriorating? —An English Point of View

By T. B. SHAW.



ANY men, many minds! but, alas! I greatly fear me that, as regards this question, all men are of one mind. Woman is deteriorating—this is the unanimous verdict—and sadly and reluctantly we acquiesce; reluctantly, indeed, for who would willingly be an iconoclast? Who would willfully shatter the beautiful ideal of womanhood, surrounded with the halo of truth and tenderness, simplicity and sincerity, piety and pitifulness, love and life, which has come down to us through the ages since Eve, "mother of mankind," "from sleep awakened" "much wondering?"

Here we have the up-to-date damsel, shoulder to shoulder with man, eager for the fray, for the tussle, and the effort to wrest from man those pursuits and avocations to which his physique and his qualifications entitle him, and on which, perchance, the lives of wife and family depend—manly professions and pursuits to which the current of his being has been set since the days "when Adam delved and Eve span!" Forgetful is she that "woman is not undeveloped man, but diverse," forgetful, also, that "she who makes man's cause hers" is liable to the loss of his respect, his allegiance, that her needless contact with the coarsest side of humanity destroys in her the sweet womanliness, the daintiness, the niceness which, in days gone by, formed our sex's chief charm. How can it be otherwise? Her mind is tainted and her conversation is flavored with the objectionable slang, the cheap cynicism of the fin-de-siècle literature, her moral perceptions are blunted and coarsened by the never-ceasing effort to attract man's attention (which her warped imagination frequently mistakes for admiration), to out-Herod Herod and to view all human nature through an atmosphere of tobacco smoke.

The up-to-date woman is nothing if not strong-minded. She professes to despise those womanly wiles, those feminine graces, by means of which our grandmothers held their sway. And yet, this very week have I seen, in a society journal, a legend running thus: "Waifs this season are becoming small by degrees and beautifully less." Paraphrased thus: "Brains among women are becoming small by degrees and beautifully less." It contains much food for thought, but how can we bring ourselves to believe in the superior and strong-minded female until she, with a strong hand, and by an overwhelming majority, puts down this abominable custom which tends neither to wisdom nor to beauty, and which makes the female interior a thing of torture to herself and a perpetual puzzle, wonder and delight to that profession which wields the knife in search of knowledge and science?

One glance at what is mistakenly called the sentimental side of the question:

"Could we but make her as the man,
Sweet love is slain!"

And without love, I boldly assert that life is empty to any true woman. Love, sympathy, tenderness, tact, these go to form the true woman, whose husband has proudly consecrated to her his manhood, his life's allegiance, and whose children shall surely rise up and call her blessed.

American Monetary System Weak

By M. ALEXANDRE ULAR,
French Financial Editor, Now in America.

In France we are distrustful of your financial methods chiefly for the reason that there is no governmental control of your banking system. We also believe your monetary system is entirely wrong. At the root the government is to blame.

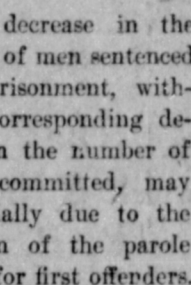
of course, for it rests with that body to enact such legislation as will bring banks and similar institutions under absolute control of the government. As conditions now exist, what is there to prevent a recurrence of what has taken place? Your financial institutions are under no more greater legal restrictions than was the case last year, nor does there seem to be any indication, so far as I can discover, that any will be established. What guarantee, therefore, is there for the future? Absolutely none, as far as can now be seen. Is it not possible, not to say probable, that the same serious and alarming conditions may again be brought into existence at any time? For myself, I am an adherent of the central bank plan, but it is very doubtful if such a system could be placed in operation in this country because of the opposition that would be encountered from the large financial interests. The central bank system is a safeguard to the financial interests of the country the value of which cannot be overestimated. In France we have had practical evidence of its worth, one result being the absolute faith of the people in its practicability and soundness.

Parole System Empties Prisons

By THOMAS SPEED MOSBY,
Missouri's Pardon Attorney.

judge the efficiency of a penal code merely by the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment. In my opinion our penitentiary system upon the whole, has made quite as many criminals as it has cured.

Recidivism, or professional criminalism, exists more extensively in Europe than in America, although in some respects criminality has lately increased in the United States. The high nervous tension common among us is responsible for a growing neuropathic condition which is most favorable to crime. The general lack of industrial condition is developing thousands every year who have never learned to make an honest living, and who, sooner or later, find their way into the paths of crime. Such improvements as are needed in the penal codes of this country are not in the direction of increased severity. The certainty of punishment is of far more avail in the prevention of crime than its severity, and laxity of administration cannot be corrected by amendment of the laws.



SWIRL OF WIND WAS FATAL

FOUR CHILDREN AMONG THE SIX CYCLONE VICTIMS.

Farms Laid Waste By Mississippi Storm and Many Inhabitants Are Reported Hurt.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Six persons dead, three fatally hurt and many others seriously or slightly injured is part of the record of a cyclone that passed over this section of the state. In addition there is the loss of buildings razed, farm animals killed and crops laid waste.

The first news of the disaster, which occurred a short distance north of here, was brought by a negro about dark. He came to summon physicians and other aid, which was sent at once. Three doctors started at once for the scene.

The dead and fatally injured: Dave Martin, Mrs. Ben Martin, four children of the latter. Fatally injured: Ben Martin, G. M. Maddox, Mrs. G. M. Maddox. Seriously hurt: Bill Allen, Miss Allen, daughter of Bill Allen; unknown negro.

The dead and injured are all white. The cyclone struck about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It came from the southwest, and disappeared in the northeast. At least a dozen homes of white families well known here were blown down. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Maddox was blown almost completely off the premises and Mrs. Maddox's spinal column was broken.

The path of the cyclone was unusually wide, and was left littered with hundreds of dollars' worth of dead farm animals and strewn with many thousands of dollars' worth of property.

For a distance of 20 miles the wind tore a pathway nearly a mile wide, partly or wholly destroying nearly every building in this area. Scores of dead farm animals littered the track. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Maddox was blown almost completely off the premises. A negro was found injured in the debris of Robert Littleton's farmhouse.

Surrounding towns not in the direct path of the storm suffered damage during the few minutes of the cyclone's duration.

At Georgetown buildings were blown down, and at Hazlehurst two sawmills were destroyed. Many fences and several small buildings were blown down. Center Point reported much damage, but no loss of life.

Darkness settled down so quickly after the cyclone that only an incomplete estimate of the destruction, both to life and property, was to be obtained.

SWOOP OF INVESTIGATORS

On Asylum Developed That There Were No Fire Precautions.

Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 1.—It would be next to impossible in case of a sudden and serious fire in the dormitories of the Lincoln Asylum for Feeble-minded Children for the 1,253 inmates to be rescued and escape death or injury, according to the testimony before the legislative investigating committee. This was brought out following a sensational visit by two members of the committee, who swooped down at midnight on the asylum when all the inmates were asleep and found no facilities for the rescue of the feeble-minded should a fire occur.

Inquiry developed the fact that there is no fire drill of the attendants at the asylum, no such drill being possible for the mentally irresponsible children, although there are certain fire rules for the attendants of the institution, but no one appears to know just what they are.

Full details of the burning of Frank Groux, of Chicago, were brought out through the examination of Dr. Pochow. It developed that the boy was seized with an epileptic fit while sitting in a rocking chair. He fell against a badly covered radiator, where for five minutes he lay with his face and neck against the hot iron until he was literally cooked.

Dwelling Dynamited.

Trinidad, Col., Feb. 1.—The residence of A. Alexander, superintendent of the Frederick mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., 20 miles west of this city, was partly wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. The explosive had been placed under a bedroom in which three children were sleeping. All the inmates of the house escaped with slight injuries. It is believed that the explosion was caused by discharged miners.

Aiding the Unemployed.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—The city councils are preparing plans to give employment to a large number of idle men. A special meeting has been set for next Monday to rush through an emergency bond issue of about \$200,000 for park improvements. Council committees are also working out details for about 3,500,000 worth of other improvements for which bonds will be issued.

Fire On Big Liner.

Southampton, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out in the first-class smoking room of the White Star line steamer Majestic. Only through the utmost efforts of the fire department on the deck and the city fire brigade was the vessel saved.

Robbed in His Office.

Scrutator, N. I., Feb. 1.—While State Senator Henry H. Potter, town clerk and tax collector, was at work in his office he was robbed of \$1,000 by three masked men. The robbers made their escape.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

BECKHAM LOSES ANOTHER VOTE.

Opinion Held That Ice Is Broken and Further Breaks Are Looked For.

Frankfort, Ky.—The anti-Beckham men are jubilant over Klair's desertion of Beckham, though as far as can be learned his vote for John Allen had no special significance except it placed Beckham one vote farther away from a majority.

The anti-Beckham democrats have confidentially claimed from the first that more democrats besides the first six would leave Beckham in due time, and Klair was the first to break the ice.

This gives them hope there will be others follow Klair's lead in a few days. The democrats who vote against Beckham declare they will never vote for Bradley or any other republican, and claim that some democrat will ultimately be elected senator if anybody is elected this session. This gives no encouragement to the republicans, but these same democrats are so frequently in conference with the republican leaders that it gives color to the oft-asserted claim that Bradley will win out.

BLIND MOTHER

Dragged Her Son's Corpse From the Bottom of a Bath Tub.

Louisville, Ky.—When William N. Ryan, aged 52, was asphyxiated his blind mother, aged 70, groped for his body at the bottom of a bath tub and lifted him out. Ryan had been an invalid for years, as the result of the loss of a leg in a street car accident. He took a bath, and in attempting to light a small heater two of the burners did not ignite and the escaping gas filled his weak lungs. He drowned in about three feet of water. His mother smelled the gas, and led by her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Daniel, she entered the bathroom, where she felt for the bath tub, and, reaching through the water, seized her son's body and pulled him out on the floor.

Sheep-Killing Dogs at Work.

Newport, Ky.—Sheep-killing dogs played havoc with a fine flock of sheep, the property of ex-Squire Byrd, at Clayville, Campbell county. Five were killed outright and a number of others were wounded and worried so that they died shortly afterward. Mr. Byrd, under the new state law, will be paid by the state for the sheep killed by making affidavit within 24 hours before the nearest magistrate as to the value of the sheep.

Still at It.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—"Night riders" burned the large tobacco barn of John C. McDaniel, near Rogers' Mill. All the tobacco crop was consumed. His loss is \$2,000. Hamilton Bros. and Foley Bros., the heaviest tobacco growers in Bath county, have been warned by "night riders" to refrain from selling. The two firms have 75,000 pounds. The warehouses are under heavy guard.

Her Identity Revealed.

Louisville, Ky.—"Jimmy" Allen, cabin boy on the Falls City, was arrested as Mildred Allen, and she admits that she is. For three weeks she has been doing duty on the steamer, and the crew was astounded when her sex was disclosed by the statements of the officers. She hails from West Point, Ky., but has never been contented with a life in skirts, it is said.

Blew Off His Sister's Head.

Mayfield, Ky.—Patrick Crawford, 7, shot and killed his sister, 5, at their home near Farmington. The children were playing "robber," and the boy, pretending that he heard a noise at the door, seized a shotgun and marched out. Just as the boy opened the door the little girl marched in and the weapon was accidentally discharged, the lead blowing off her head.

Insurance Company Quits.

Louisville, Ky.—The New Amsterdam Casualty Co. has withdrawn from the Kentucky field. All policies which are now in force will be continued but no new business will be written. Generally unsafe conditions were given as the cause.

Formal Ballot Is Taken.

Frankfort, Ky.—A formal ballot for senator was taken to preserve the continuity of the balloting as contemplated by the law, the legislature having adjourned. Beckham received one vote and Bradley one.

Cut the Cable Rope.

Lexington, Ky.—Reports from Knox county are that a posse is pursuing a negro miner, who cut a cable rope supporting a coal car, allowing it to crash down a shaft, killing one man and wounding 12 others.

The Goods on Him.

Lexington, Ky.—Ollie Forston, charged with having stolen Congressman Langley's valise from a C. & O. train, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. Forston had on a boiled shirt, once a part of the congressman's wardrobe.

Turkman Lewis Dies Suddenly.

Frankfort, Ky.—Walter H. Lewis, aged 63 years, who with his brother, W. J. Lewis, owns the noted Belair stock farm, near here, dropped dead of heart failure, caused by an attack of indigestion.

HOPKINS DESERTS BECKHAM.

Other Opponents of Former Governor Unite on John R. Allen.

Frankfort, Ky.—There was a slight change in the senatorial ballot, as Beckham lost another vote, W. W. Hopkins, of Floyd county, voting for J. C. Mayo.

All the other anti-Beckham democrats united and voted for John R. Allen, giving him 7 votes.

It is claimed by the opponents of Beckham that two or three more democrats will desert him, but that they will not vote for Bradley.

The two branches of the legislature adopted a joint resolution to adjourn to give certain committees time to visit the asylums and other state institutions.

In the senate the legislative apportionment bill was introduced by Senator Burnam. Many changes are made.

Senator Cureton introduced a bill giving representatives and senators a salary of \$40 per month and the lieutenant governor \$2,500 per year.

Other bills introduced were as follows:

By H. H. Smith—Locating one sub-experiment station in Western Kentucky and one in Eastern Kentucky.

By Mr. Renaker—Giving aged and indigent confederate soldiers a pension of \$125 per year.

MAY END DEADLOCK.

Temperance Fight Fast Merging Into Senatorial Fight.

Frankfort, Ky.—The temperance fight is fast merging itself into the senatorial fight, and the indications are that the more pronounced anti-local option democrats will become so bitter if Gov. Beckham's friends push the passage of the county unit bill that they will vote for Bradley.

It is asserted that the fight in the house to recommit and thus delay the county unit bill was made by the republicans, who hope through this plan to emphasize the alleged hostility of Beckham toward the liquor people and induce the liquor democrats to seek revenge by electing Bradley.

Another story says that Gov. Beckham is now assured of a permanent deadlock and will hold out to the end and go before the people again and ask the next legislature to elect him.

Drilled For the Governor.

Louisville, Ky.—Gov. Willson had his first official experience as commander-in-chief of the Kentucky troops, when he inspected the regimental dress drill of the First Kentucky Infantry at its armory here. He showed that he was well pleased with it. "I even touched the guns with my gloved hands," said he, "and not a spot of grease could I see on the gloves." Company H, the "Hopkinsville company," gave a special drill and parade.

Seek Powers' Release.

Washington, Eight "hundred" employees of the pension office signed a petition which was sent to Gov. Willson, asking that Caleb Powers be liberated. It is said Commissioner of Pension, William Warner wrote a personal letter to the pardoning commission requesting the pardon of the famous Kentucky prisoner.

Asked to Make Good.

Augusta, Ky.—Ex-City Marshal Lake Teel, who was also city tax collector, has been called upon to face an alleged deficit of \$800. This sum is charged to him by an auditing committee appointed by the new city council. The alleged shortage came about, it is said, partly through a faulty system of keeping books.

On For Washington.

Lexington, Ky.—Jouett Shouse, secretary of the Kentucky Breeding Bureau, left for Washington to deliver an address before the members of the American Breeders' association. His subject is, "The Thoroughbred Horse in America, His Utility and What Thoroughbred Blood Has Done."

Maurice Galvin Resigns.

Frankfort, Ky.—The formal resignation of Maurice Galvin as commissioner of the Kentucky Breeding Bureau was received at the governor's office. Gov. Willson, in a few days, will appoint a successor to Mr. Galvin, who is assuming his duties as collector of the internal revenue.

Indictment Returned.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Franklin county grand jury returned an indictment against the American Tobacco Co., alleging that it is a corporation having as its purpose the restraint of the tobacco trade in this county.

Jury Failed to Agree.

Louisville, Ky.—The first trial growing out of the street car riots last November resulted in a hung jury. Eleven wanted to convict, while one held out to acquit Herbert Thomas, 17, who was charged with shooting into a car and wounding Miss Lillian Bauda.

Aged Odd Fellow Called.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Rev. John W. Venebal, for many years pastor of Grace Episcopal church here, and for the last 40 years sovereign grand chaplain of the Odd Fellows in the United States, died.

THAW ACQUITTED; BUT IS SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

Jury Finds Him "Not Guilty," and a New Plea by Littleton Is Refused.

BASED ON MENTAL CONDITION

The Panel Declares White Slayer Was Unbalanced at the Time of Act.

In Company with Officers, Defendant Departs for Matteawan, Leaving His Wife.

New York, Feb. 3.—Harry K. Thaw, accused of the murder of Stanford White, is resting in the Matteawan asylum for the insane, following his acquittal Saturday, on the ground of insanity at the time the deed was committed. Attorney Littleton for the defendant made a desperate effort to secure a writ of habeas corpus, for, after deferring commitment for the afternoon, Justice Victor Dowling ordered that Thaw be taken to the in-



Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

sane asylum, as it was dangerous to allow him to be at large. Thaw, in company with officers, was taken to Matteawan on the late train Saturday.

Recalled from Custody.

Thaw was recalled from the custody of his Tomb's guard when Justice Dowling granted the delay in executing the order of commitment. Mrs. Thaw had brought his luncheon down to him in her automobile, and it had been spread in the Tomb as usual. The repast was sent for and Thaw and his wife ate together in an ante-room of the court chamber where he had twice stood trial for his life, the first jury disagreeing, 7 to 5, for conviction.

It is said District Attorney Jerome will personally oppose any move for the liberation of Thaw, either at the present time or at any time in the future. Thaw's family were pleased with the verdict and declared it was the best they had hoped for. The are particularly anxious, however, that Thaw shall be taken to a private asylum or some other hospital under state direction than the one for criminal insane.

Must Be "Cured."

Thaw will remain in the asylum until such time as he can convince the state lunacy commission that his being at large will not endanger the public safety. Justice Dowling said: "The defendant shall not be discharged, but being in custody, shall be so held and committed with all dispatch to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. The sheriff of the county is directed to take custody of the defendant and deliver him to the state authorities at Matteawan." The law provides that once a defendant is found not guilty, even with the insanity clause attached, he may not again have his life placed in jeopardy. So soon as Thaw can convince a commission, especially appointed for his examination, or the state board of lunacy, as may be the case, that he is sane and no longer to be regarded as a menace to the public safety he may be released.

Few Spectators Allowed.

Only a few spectators were allowed to enter the court room when the jury reported. Justice Dowling warned them against any demonstration whatsoever, but despite this one young

HISTORY OF NOTORIOUS WHITE MURDER TRIALS

Stanford White, who was a member of the noted architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, was shot by Harry Kendall Thaw, spendthrift son of William Thaw of Pittsburgh, on the evening of June 25, 1906, at the Madison Square Roof Garden in New York during the performance of a comic opera. White was sitting alone at a table listening to the chorus "I Could Love a Million Girls," when Thaw came in with his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and a friend. Thaw shot three times, White dying almost immediately. Thaw submitted to arrest quietly and made the statement that: "He (referring to White), ruined my wife."

Mrs. Thaw, as Evelyn Nesbit, went from Pittsburgh to New York as an artist's model and later was a member of the famous Florodora chorus. Thaw was indicted three days after the shooting and his trial was begun two weeks later. He pleaded not guilty, the defense being made by his counsel on the now famous "brainstorm" theory. After nearly two months and a half of trial and inquiry, during which a special commission decided Thaw was sane, the jury disagreed—seven voting for the infliction of the penalty for murder in the first degree and five holding out for acquittal. The trial cost the state \$76,000 and the defense \$225,000.

The second trial began on the 6th of this month and has been pushed rapidly to its conclusion.

man broke into vociferous applause as the foreman uttered the first words of the verdict, "not guilty." He was immediately arrested, arraigned before Justice Dowling after the jury had been discharged, and fined \$25 for contempt of court. Just 25 hours after the jury retired, the first word came from their council room. An officer was dispatched to Justice Dowling in his chambers that the 12 men were ready to report. District Attorney Jerome and counsel for the defense quickly assembled and young Mrs. Thaw rushed to her accustomed chair in the court room. The jurors as they took their places in the box gave no hint of their conclusion. In fact, it was generally believed that a disagreement would be stated.

Thaw and Wife Together.

Both Thaw and his wife, the latter being the only member of his family in court when the jury unexpectedly returned its verdict after a deliberation of 25 hours, seemed pleased and satisfied with the outcome of the case. Thaw stood and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments to the jurors as they filed one by one out of the box. District Attorney Jerome also seemed satisfied, as he has contended ever since the crime was committed that Thaw was medically, if not legally, insane. Thaw's counsel thanked the jurors with a hearty handshake for each of the 12. Attorney Littleton also filed an exception to Justice Dowling's decision retaining Thaw in custody and committing him to the asylum.

Thaw Recalled to Court.

Thaw had been led back to the Tomb, but he was called back from the prison and had luncheon with his wife in an ante-chamber of the court room. The jurymen all refused to divulge the secrets of their deliberations further than to say that 14 ballots were taken. When their verdict was read Thaw was commanded to stand and face the jurors, and they, in turn, were called to their feet. "Jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant, look upon the jurors," called Clerk Penny. "Gentlemen of the jury, have



Martin W. Littleton.

you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," said Foreman Gremmels. "What say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment." Then came the applause which caused the commotion in the court room and spread the rumor that a great demonstration was in progress behind the big oaken doors

Woman Gets Long Sentence.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Annie Ackery, the first woman ever convicted of arson in Brooklyn, has been sentenced to serve 14 years in prison.

BEGIN SIMPLE LIFE IN INSANE ASYLUM

THAW DECLARES THAT HIS STAY IN MATTEAWAN WILL NOT BE LONG.

LAWYERS WILL SUE OUT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

No Arrangements for specially Prepared Meals Having Been Made For Him, He Shared the Hospital Fare With All the Others.

Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Harry K. Thaw began the routine of a simple life which the authorities in the state hospital for the criminal insane say will make his long stay in the Tombs prison in New York city seem like the height of gayety in comparison.

The new patient in the observation ward slept soundly, the presence of the fifty other men in the dormitory not giving him the slightest concern.

It was after the usual retiring hour when Thaw reached the hospital and he immediately went to bed. He had enjoyed the trip from New York with his counsel as well as the dinner in the hotel in Fishkill Landing with his counsel and one or two newspaper friends. Although the two deputies who accompanied him were guest at the dinner, there was no suggestion of prison or asylum restriction during the repast, and Thaw found the occasion much to his liking. He arose in the morning at 6 he ate a hearty breakfast at the "knife and fork table."

About 500 men were in the main dining hall when Thaw reached the breakfast table Sunday, and he was the center of attention. The novelty of the noted patient's presence had not worn off by dinner time and he was compelled again to eat under the scrutiny of many eyes.

No arrangements for specially prepared meals having yet been made for him, Thaw shared the hospital fare with all the others. His dinner included roast pork, potatoes, sauer kraut, bread and butter and coffee.

At 3 p. m. Thaw attended divine services in the auditorium or theater conducted by the Rev. Harry Sheldon, pastor of the Fishkill Landing Methodist Episcopal church.

During the day Thaw declared to one of the attendants that he probably would not be in the hospital more than one week. He said his lawyers would sue out a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf and was sure he would be allowed his liberty as the result of a hearing in court or an inquiry before a commission.

LOOTED BY SAVAGE NEGROES

Was Sinking Liner While Crew Hid in Small Craft.

Hamburg, Feb. 3.—A thrilling account of the shipwreck of the Woermann liner, Ascan Woermann, which recently went on the rocks off Liberia and became a total wreck, is given by the sailors of the steamer who have arrived here.

The night the steamer struck was a dark one and she seemed to be going to pieces rapidly. The crew took to the boats, and immediately thousands of piratical negroes in canoes, who had not replied to the signals of distress from the steamer, surrounded the vessel, swarmed aboard and plundered her.

When the seamen attempted to return in order to obtain provisions and arms, the attitude of the negroes became so threatening that it was impossible to do so. They feared to land on the hostile coast in the darkness and were compelled to stay in the small boats throughout the night.

When morning came the crew landed and camped in the brush for several days, always fearing an attack. Meanwhile they watched the negroes going to the ship and returning from her laden with booty. Finally the vessel disappeared. As soon as the negroes departed and the crew hastened to their boats again they rowed for 17 hours to the northwestward and were picked up completely exhausted by a passing steamer off Monrovia.

Ran Into Open Switch.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Passenger Train No. 35, known as the New York Limited, was wrecked one mile east of Sweetwater, Tenn. The train while going at a rate of 35 miles an hour ran into an open switch and crashed into a loaded coal car. A number of passengers were seriously injured. The most seriously hurt are: Engineer Copeland, Knoxville, Tenn.; Clerk I. M. Thomas, Cleveland, Tenn.; Robert Ashton, express messenger; Mail Clerk J. C. Matthews, Johnson City. The passengers were all badly shaken up and the track was blocked for some hours.

Heiresses, Look Out!

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—A revision of the College of Heraldry of Georgia, Transcaucasia, has resulted in the uncovering of monster forgeries of princely titles. Among 2,000 registered hereditary coats-of-arms 600 have been found to be bogus.

Five Persons Injured.

Kansas City, Feb. 3.—Five persons were injured, one fatally, in a fire which destroyed Landis court, a three story apartment house on the west side of the city. All the injured lived on the upper floors.

Jesus Heals the Nobleman's Son

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 16, 1908

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 4:43-54. Memory verses 45, 46.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him, and he went his way."—John 4:50.

TIME.—December, A. D. 27, or possibly early in January, A. D. 28. A few days after the last lesson. Beginning of second year of Jesus' ministry, known as the great Galilean ministry. John the Baptist was still preaching in wilderness of Judea.

PLACE.—Cana of Galilee, a few miles from Nazareth; and Capernaum, a city 40 or 25 miles to the northeast, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Miracles as an Aid to Faith.—Matt. 9:9; 11:2 (compare with Isa. 55:5, 6); 14:23; 15:31; 27:54; Mark 2:10, 12; 7:37; Luke 6:24; 7:16; 18:43; John 2:11, 18-23; 3:2; 4:45, 53; 5:36; 6:14; 7:31; 9:16, 30-33; 10:21, 25, 27, 28; 12:9-11; 14:10, 11; 20:30, 31; Acts 2:22.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 45. "The Galileans received him," because they had "seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast." (John 2:14-17, 23; 3:2.) Because the miracles were signs and proofs that Jesus came from God, and they indorsed his message. The miracles were no breaking or changing of the laws of nature, but were the personal will of God acting directly upon the needs of men.

A miracle is simply God's doing with his infinite power the same quality of action, though vastly greater in degree, that we do every hour when we exert our personal will amid the force of nature. I lift up a book, I turn on the water from the water-works, and make a shower on my parched lawn or garden. I stop a part of the machinery in the factory and rescue a child caught in its wheels.

If Jesus was divine they were as natural to him as any other act of his will. They were object-lessons in the spirit and the work of the Gospel, the principles of which he had been teaching. Every miracle is a visible picture before men of the character of God, of the nature of the Gospel, of the loving-kindness of our Saviour, of his power to help, of the wonders of grace he can work in our hearts, of his power to deliver from the diseases of sin.

V. 47. "When he had heard that Jesus was come . . . into Galilee." He must have heard about him, and especially of the miracle at Cana. It was the knowledge of what Jesus had already done that gave him faith to believe that he might cure his son.

Earnest Seeking.—The faith was so strong that "he went unto him," from Capernaum to Cana, 25 miles away, a long day's journey. Jesus must help, or there was no hope. The fact that he went to Jesus shows that he had some faith, and that his faith, that was theoretical from what he had heard, had now come to be a working, living force. "Besought him" (continued to beseech) that he would come down. Thinking that Jesus must go and see the boy in order to cure him. "At the point of death." Showing the difficulty of the cure, and the urgency of haste. Sickness and trouble are often one means of increasing faith. Like Jacob from his pillow of stones in the night of sorrow, many have seen visions of heaven and of our Father, and have received the messages God's angels have brought. Countless stars, invisible by day, shine upon us in the night.

V. 48. "Then said Jesus unto him." Jesus neither refused nor granted the request at once, but uttered a truth which tended to awake a fuller and more spiritual faith. "Except ye see signs and wonders (miracles in two aspects) ye will not believe." Perhaps Jesus was thinking of the form of the request when he said this—the feeling that Jesus must go to Capernaum if he would cure the boy, that the father must see Jesus present to heal. But chiefly he wished to lift the man beyond the outward form of miracles, out of wondering, out of mere proofs of faith, to insight into the very nature and spirit of Jesus as the Son of God.

A Heart at Rest.—What interesting lesson can we learn incidentally from this part of the story?

The cure took place at one o'clock in the afternoon, the seventh hour. The distance from Nain to Capernaum was 25 miles.

The nobleman in haste could have reached home, riding down hill, sometime that same night, perhaps, as MacLaren says, before dark.

But it was the next day, some distance before he reached Capernaum, that he met his servants coming to report that his son was restored.

The natural inference is that the father did not hasten home, himself and the beast he rode being weary by their swift and urgent journey in the morning. He had come weary and heavy laden and found rest. "He that believeth shall not be in haste." He had a foretaste of the promise Jesus gave to his disciples more than two years later, "Believe that ye have received and ye shall have" (Mark 11:24 B. V.).

V. 54. "Second miracle." Sign. Not the second miracle Jesus had wrought (v. 45), but the second in Galilee.

Why was this the best of all the blessings which rewarded his faith? How can we have such faith? Prof. Drummond says: "So far as I can see there is only one way in which faith is got, and it is the same in the religious world as it is in the world of men and women. I learn to trust you, my brother, as I come to know you. I watch you, I live with you. I find out that you are trustworthy, and I come to trust myself to you, and lean upon you."

1855 Berea College 1907-8

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter term is January 1, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School. Chapter VII. Making the work Practical.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

5. ARITHMETIC. From the days of our fathers till the present arithmetic has been the great study of the District School. More time, thought and attention has been given to it than to any other branch. It has been considered the most practical and the most important branch because business cannot be carried on without it. It is necessary to all computations.

Yet despite the attention it has received it is responsible for the majority of failures in examinations and is the bane of a multitude of young people who aspire to teach and who wouldn't mind the examination if it were not for arithmetic. So many have been the heart breakings that a great question has arisen for the consideration of teachers' associations and institutes, "What is the matter with Arithmetic?" It is not difficult to find enough that is the matter but the remedy is not so easily discovered. The trouble originated in part from the love of the old-time school-master for solving difficult problems and thus proving the superiority of his attainments; from the early text-books that were made for mature minds and were filled with hard problems and puzzles to show the ingenuity of the authors; from putting these books in the hands of children whose minds were not sufficiently developed to grasp them thus subjecting them to discouragement in the beginning; from cramming their minds with a mass of rules and definitions before inducting them into the processes that would make principles, rules and definitions plain and easy; from expecting ripe scholars in arithmetic when other branches just as important have scarcely been touched.

It is not the intention of this work to argue against arithmetic. It is agreed that it is important and deserves its full meed of time and attention. It is rather a question of what to teach and how to teach it; whether to confine our efforts to the practical for the sake of business later in life, or to use such exercises as will cultivate the mental powers without much reference to their practicality. Will not a mind that is trained to proceed from the known to the unknown, to reason from cause to effect, to go from step to step in logical order be able to grasp the details of the practical problems of life even if it has not met them all in its training? No reasonable person can doubt it.

Moreover a great majority of problems in the business world are not arithmetical. They are not such as are found in books with the answers set down. The practical problems in arithmetic will not teach the farmer anything about the rotation of crops, or when to plant corn, or what breed of sheep will yield the most profit. They will not show the merchant where to buy his goods, how to be polite to his customers, nor inform him as to the best selling articles. These are samples of the "practical problems" we meet with in life and a trained mind is required to successfully cope with them.

Is it not evident, then, that practical arithmetic should have for its object the cultivation of the mental powers rather than skill in computing the cost of so many bushels, yards or pounds at so much per item? If the problems in computation are as good as any for training the mind by all means use them but let that be the test.

Among the objects to be attained in the study of arithmetic are two that need attention. The first in point of time is skill in handling numbers and in setting down figures. For the sake of economizing time all thru life every child should be taught to compute rapidly and accurately. This together with neatness can be taught in the early years of school life, the secret of success being intelligent and enthusiastic practice. Hard problems are not only not necessary, they are a positive detriment to

progress. When rapidity, accuracy and neatness are the objects sought no other stimulus is necessary. To make good progress is success and success is a sufficient reward for hard labor.

But it must be remembered that skill while first in point of time is not the main object. The second and main object is the cultivation of the mental powers. Skill is only a means to this end and to the economy of time and effort thru life.

One of the most valuable powers of the mind is that of observation, and this faculty should receive attention from the outset. Much of the work of arithmetic does not require reasoning but observation. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, tables and computations are evidence of this. That two and two make four is not the result of thought nor reason but is merely to be observed. You observe if you have three apples and eat one you have two left; if you divide ten pears among five boys each one gets two, etc., etc.

A considerable amount of the work should call for thought but not too complicated for young minds. Abundance and variety of material rather than mental strain should be the watchword. Show them how to go from the known to the unknown. One pound of nails costs three cents; that is the known. What will three pounds cost? That is the unknown. Starting with the known we say, if one pound costs three cents, three pounds will cost three times as much which is nine cents. The reasoning in this consists in seeing that the relation that exists between the price and the amount in the known must be the same in the unknown and of following this relationship thru the arithmetical process to the conclusion.

A great number of such simple problems should be given beginners until the powers of reasoning are fixed, then make the work more complicated by adding some new factor as, if three cakes of soap cost fifteen cents what will five cakes cost? Here we go from the known to the unknown but we cannot go directly to the conclusion; we must make an intermediate step. From knowing what three pounds cost we first find what one cost then we may proceed along the well knowing path of reasoning from one to any number. If the first is well understood before undertaking the second and each one thereafter thoroly learned there will never be any trouble. A student can readily learn to go thru the most difficult mazes of reasoning if only he be required to learn one new step at a time and is given a sufficient number of problems for illustration and practice.

A considerable number of the subjects in the old arithmetics are neither practical nor cultural. Such topics as duodecimals, alligation medial, true and bank discount, cube root and miscellaneous problems that are too difficult for most mature minds are, to say the least, of doubtful use in the district school. If they have a place it is in the higher schools. Pupils would much better employ their time in literature, rhetoric, composition, letter writing and business forms, all of which will be useful every day of their lives. When you are satisfied a certain course is right stand for it and follow it but be tactful in so doing.

The city schools all over the land have done much in the past few years in abolishing the errors of teaching arithmetic by omitting such subjects as those indicated above or relegating them to the high school. The wrong and frequently cruel practice of subjecting young minds to problems far beyond their years is no longer tolerated.

If the country teacher cannot abolish the evils that are obvious he can at least advocate reform wherever opportunity offers and be ready to join forces with any movement whose object is for the betterment of the schools.

ditions to the church. — Mr. C. C. Burnam expects to start back to the U. S. Army in a few days. — Mr. Bent Burnam who has been in the U. S. Army for some time is expected home in a few days. — Misses Nora Price, Rosa Hundley, Ellen Wilson and many others of this place attended church at Friendship Sunday. — Mr. John Lear, drumming for The Power Grocery Co. was calling on our merchants Saturday evening. — Mrs. W. F. Cole who has been sick for some time is convalescent. — Mr. W. F. Cole and Mr. Sam House were

visiting merchants here Monday.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Jan. 26.—We have been having fine weather for the last few days, for the time of year.—Mr. and Mrs. James Williams visited their daughter, Mrs. Lydia Click Sunday.—Mr. Curtis Lane of Bear Wallow, took dinner with Jas. Click Sunday and visited John Lane Sunday night.—Miss Bessie Powell and sister, Nettie, visited their uncle, Robert Hald, Saturday night.—Miss Ethel Jackson was the guest of Miss Myrtle Click Saturday night.—Mr. Rabe Reece gave the young folks a social Saturday night.—Miss Dossie Powell visited at Mr. George Powell's Saturday night.—Miss Myrtle Click visited her grandpa, Mr. John Lane, Friday night.—Miss Martha Click and Maud Hale who are going to school at Berea, came home Friday, and returned to Berea to day.—Mr. Robert Pearson who got hurt very badly by a mule a few days ago is well again. —Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson visited James Click and family Saturday. —Mrs. Lafe Williams visited Mrs. James Click Wednesday evening on business. — Miss Ollie Hatfield is teaching a private school at her home.

McKEE

McKee, Jan. 27.—Mr. C. A. Minter of Green Hall has been in town since the 20th working in the County Clerk's office.—There are only two cases of smallpox in town and they are almost well. They'll be let out in a few days. Most every body here is immune now by vaccination. In a few instances vaccination was more severe than smallpox has been. There are four cases of smallpox near Privett and one near Welchburg. There have been but few exposures to these cases, consequently we will soon be rid of this loathsome disease.—The McKee Academy is closed temporarily on account of measles. Eight families in this immediate neighborhood have them. Mr. Wm. Moore of Lite, broke out with them while serving on the Board of Supervisors. All of the patients are doing well so far.—The Revs. Lunsford and Lewis held a series of meetings here last week. But on account of the epidemics there were not many in attendance.—Mr. Robert Tillery moved from McKee last Saturday to the farm of John Gabbard on Birch Lick.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Jan. 30.—Sinthia Roberts and L. J. Cole visited Mr. and Mrs. Lige Angel Saturday night and took dinner with Mrs. Jas. Angel Sunday. —Old Grandpa Gabbard is very poorly.—The measles and small-pox are getting scattered nearly all over this county.—Some of the gentlemen of this place are cutting and hauling wood for Elihu Phillips.—Ellen Roberts and Lottie Cole were the guests of Lucy and Lizzie Roberts Tuesday night.—Jas. Hamilton and others are hauling coal from here this week.—Our Sunday School and singing are progressing nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gabbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Roberts last Saturday night.—Jake Gabbard Jr. is helping his brother Dave Gabbard saw palling timber this week.—Elihu Hurley came home from school Wednesday on account of measles being in school.

ETHEL.

Ethel, Jan. 30.—We are having some cold, bad weather.—Every body seems to be very busy getting wood.—We are informed that quarterly meeting will begin at Bingham's chapel 1st. Tuesday and Wednesday in February, 1908, Brother Harvey Johnson, pastor. We are proud to have Brother Johnson with us this year.—The petition from Ethel asking executive clemency for Caleb Powers contained 123 men and 95 women. We all want Mr. Powers pardoned as we don't think he is guilty of the charge against him.—U. S. G. Rice is on the sick list at this writing.—Mr. R. P. Marcum is wearing a 15 cent smile. It's a fine boy.—Mr. Sherman Marcum is improving slowly.—Mr. Willie Bowling who was accused of shooting Jim Neeley some time ago had his trial last Thursday at Manchester. Willie Bowling came clear. Mr. Bowling and Mr. Neeley are both under a \$250 peace bond.—Mr. Bleve Allen and Mr. Walter Neeley have gone to the U. S. Army.—Henry Carter has joined the Army and gone to Columbus.

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HYDEN - - - - KY.

BALANCE OF POWER

In the Kentucky Senatorial Contest Apparently Held by Liquor Men.

THEY MAY DECIDE ELECTION

It is Now Openly Hinted That Opponents of County Unit Bill Are Ready to Favor the Side That Favors Them—Some Interesting Capitol Gossip.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—Another week has passed and the senatorial race seems no nearer a solution than it did three weeks ago. The deadlock still holds firm and unless the temperance question can cut the Gordian knot there is no prospect of an election at this session of the legislature. The temperance fight has already butted into the senatorial race, however, and may be the one thing that will cause an election. There are several members of the legislature who are reputed to be more strongly interested in preventing the passage of the bill extending the county unit law to every county in the state, than in the election of a senator or in any other legislation. If the Democrats or a



GOV. AUGUSTUS WILLSON.

majority of them, try to pass this bill then, it is asserted, that these liquor members will vote for and elect the Republican nominee for senator. If the Republicans vote and work for the county unit bill, then these liquor men will not vote for the Republican nominee. The liquor men seem to hold the balance of power and want to use it to further their interests. They are opposed to Beckham because of his temperance views, but they do not want to vote for Bradley unless the exigencies of the temperance bills require such a course. That is the situation now, and if anyone can guess what will happen he can do more than any man in Frankfort.

Senator Hubble of Lincoln county has introduced a bill in the senate which requires all legal reserve life insurance companies doing business in Kentucky to invest 80 per cent of the reserve on all outstanding policies issued in Kentucky, in Kentucky securities, such as state, county or city bonds, mortgages on real estate and mortgages on tobacco that is pooled by some responsible organization which is operated in the interest of the tobacco growers. The primary object of the bill is, of course, to prevent the enormous reserve funds of the big insurance companies from being held and invested in New York alone. The Kentucky legislature has no control of these insurance companies, it is true, but it can pass a law to the effect that no company can do business in Kentucky unless it invests a part of the money it earns from Kentucky policy holders in Kentucky securities. This same bill with the tobacco feature left out was introduced in the legislature two years ago, but the influence of the insurance companies smothered it. It will be quite a feather in Senator Hubble's cap if he can put his bill through and thus help the tobacco raisers bring the tobacco trust to terms.

Judging from the number of bills introduced, the members of this legislature are anxious to do something for both the living and dead soldiers. Senator Renaker has offered a bill providing for a pension of \$125 per year to all disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers, and Senator Hogan offered one amending the law governing the Confederate Home so that a Confederate soldier who is entitled to become an inmate of the home may if he chooses remain with his family and draw the amount for his support that would be paid for his maintenance at the home. The bill to appropriate \$25,000 for a monument or memorial to the Confederate and Union soldiers at the Vicksburg National park, Vicksburg, Miss., has already been approved by the senate committee and will likely pass without any serious opposition. This is considered a small amount when compared with the \$200,000 appropriated for the same purpose by Illinois, \$200,000 by Iowa, \$100,000 by little Rhode Island, and similar amounts by many other states. Ken-

tucky was represented by twelve regiments at the siege of Vicksburg, including both the Union and Confederate forces, and she should not lag behind the other states in paying fitting tribute to her brave sons that fell on that famous battle ground.

Several bills have been introduced this session to make eight hours a legal day's work for several different classes of laboring men, but the legislature itself has much shorter hours than that. As a matter of fact the legislature does not learn how to work till the last three weeks of a session. For the biggest part of the sixty-day term they just loaf along and take things easy. They meet about 11 o'clock in the morning, go through with some unimportant routine work till noon, then take a ballot for United States senator and adjourn for the day. It is true that some committee meetings are held in the afternoon and at night, but so far this year the senatorial race seems to have demoralized all attempts to get down to hard work. It has been suggested that better results could be obtained if the legislators were paid a fixed salary for their full term instead of the five dollars a day they now receive. Senator Nat Cureton of Louisville has offered a bill providing that all legislators shall receive \$40 per month for their full two-year term, and the lieutenant governor to receive \$2,500 per year. It is not believed that this bill will pass, however, and if it should pass it would not apply to the present legislature, as the salary of an official cannot be changed after he has entered upon his duties.

Out of all the bills introduced looking to the securing of a better system of public roads, it is believed that some one good measure will be adopted. The constitution does not permit state aid to road-building, but state aid seems to be the only solution of the problem. With this idea in view, Senator Rosworth has introduced a bill providing for a vote on the proposition to so amend the constitution that the state may lend its credit to any county to help that county build good roads. The plan is to have a county vote to issue bonds for a certain amount to build roads, and then the state will endorse the bonds, and thus the money can be raised to carry on the work. Other states have even gone farther than this. In New York the state contributes 50 per cent of the cost of all roads. California and Colorado pay all the cost. Massachusetts pays all the cost, but requires the counties to refund one-half in six years. In Ohio the state pays 25 per cent, the county 50 per cent, the townships 15 per cent and the abutting property owners 10 per cent. In Pennsylvania the state pays 75 per cent. A large number of other states help the counties to a greater or less degree, to build the roads, and unless some measure is adopted by the legislature to promote road-building, Kentucky will soon drop behind her sister states and be known as the "mud-road state."

Kentucky has neglected her fish and game laws for so long or has failed to enforce them, that fish and game have almost become things of the past. Other states have rigid laws on this subject, and enforce them to the letter, but it has never been done in this state. In fact, there is an attempt at every session of the legislature to repeal the few restrictions as to fishing and hunting that are now on the statute books. Representative Hunter of Clark county has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a state game and fish commission, that shall appoint a game warden. The bill further provides for a gun license for all hunters of \$2 for pump or repeating guns and \$1 for other guns. It also provides for a license of \$1 for every fisherman who is a resident of the state and \$5 for all non-residents, and limits the amount of game and fish that may be taken in any one day.

Representative W. C. McChord of Washington county has offered a bill that he thinks will to a great extent solve the tobacco troubles in this state. His bill provides, first, that all persons, companies, corporations or governments that are engaged in manufacturing or buying tobacco in this state must first procure a license to do so from the state commissioner of agriculture; second, it provides that it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in growing tobacco to put on any growing plants any poisonous substance for the purpose of destroying worms or insects or for any other purpose; third, it makes it unlawful for any person having the possession of tobacco, the title of which is vested in another, to sell or otherwise dispose of such tobacco without the consent of the person in whom the title is vested. The latter clause is to prevent anyone who has pooled his tobacco from taking it out of the pool and selling it to the "trust."

About the first bill to pass the senate was the Rosworth bill, which authorizes, under certain conditions and restrictions, the use of the public highways, roads and turnpikes by persons, firms or corporations engaged in the manufacture, transmission and distribution of electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes. The conditions and restrictions are that the fixtures of the said companies shall not in any way interfere with travel on public roads and the said transmission lines shall be under the reasonable control of the authorities having control of the roads. Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the property owners from obtaining damages for such rights, and the act shall not apply to any incorporated town or city.

THE MARKET

MADISON MARKET

Richmond, Feb. 3.—Mt. Sterling and Winchester market no good last court. Only 500 cattle at Mt. Sterling. We had 700 at Madison stock yards to-day. Market brisk and all sold. Best steers brought 4½c. Best heifers brought 4c. Hogs dull in sympathy with other markets. J. J. Embury.

Berea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—18-20c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$0.80-\$1.00
Apples, per bu.—\$1.50-\$2.50.
Bacon, per lb., 12-20c.
Ham, per lb., 17c.
Lard, per lb.—10-12c.
Turkeys, undressed, 11-12c.
Rabbits, each, 10c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb., 10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb., 12½c.
Walnuts, per bu., 40-50c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Feb. 4, 1908.

Choice export steers	4 75	5 25
Light shipping steers	4 50	4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 25	4 50
Medium butcher str.	3 75	4 25
Common butcher str.	3 25	3 75
Choice butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher heifers	3 25	3 75
Common butcher heifers	2 75	3 25
Choice butcher cows	3 50	4 00
Medium butcher cows	3 00	3 50
Common butcher cows	2 25	3 00
Canners	1 00	2 00
Choice fat oxen	4 25	4 75
Medium oxen	3 00	3 50
Choice bulls	3 00	3 50
Medium bulls	2 25	3 00
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	6 00	6 50
Medium veal calves	4 00	5 50
Common calves	2 50	3 00
Good feeders	4 00	4 75
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	3 00	3 50
Choice stock steers	3 50	4 00
Medium stock steers	3 00	3 50
Common stock steers	2 50	3 00
Choice stock heifers	2 75	3 25
Medium stock heifers	2 25	2 75
Common mixed stockers	2 25	2 75
Choice milch cows	35 00	40 00
Medium milch cows	25 00	30 00
Common milch cows	10 00	20 00

HOGS

Choice packers and butchers,	
200 to 300 lbs.	4 50
Medium packers and butchers,	
160 to 200 lbs.	4 50
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	4 35
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	3 75
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	4 50
Roughs, 150-500 lbs.	2 50

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 50	4 00
Medium sheep	3 00	3 50
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	1 00	2 50
Choice lambs	5 50	6 50
Good butcher lambs	4 50	5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 00	4 00

MESS PORK—\$8.50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11½c; heavy to medium 11 to 11½c.

SHOULDER—8½c per lb.

BACON—Clear rib sides, 9½c, regular clear sides 9½c, breakfast bacon 14½c, sugar cured shoulders 8½c, bacon extra 9½c; bellies light 11c, heavy 10½c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 9½c; pure leaf in tierces 10½c, in tubs 11c.

DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count 18c per doz; candied, 20c.

BUTTER—17-18c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 14c per lb., large 12c, hens 9½c, ducks, small young 11c, old 10c; turkeys, young 10c, old 8c; geese 8c; rabbits \$1.50 per doz.

SQUIRRELS—\$1.25 per doz.

WHEAT—No. 2 red and long berry \$1.02, No. 3 red and long berry \$1.00.

CORN—No. 2 white 66½c, No. 3 mixed 66½c.

OATS—No. 2 white 53½c, No. 2 mixed 52½c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 93c.

Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Berea, per cord, \$7.00.

Ties

TIES—Price at the station at Berea; Firsts, 48c, culls 20c, both 8 and 8½ foot lengths.

Spokes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Berea, for black or shell bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

	Per Thous.
First size, A and B grade,	\$ 16 00
First size, C grade,	9 00
First size, D grade,	7 00
Second size, A and B grade,	21 00
Second size, C grade,	12 00
Second size, D grade,	9 00
Third size, A and B grade,	25 00
Third size, C grade,	12 00
Fourth size, A and B grade,	30 00
and size is 2 in. on the heart, 2 in.	

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page.)

the uncertainty of the tie market.—Mr. J. W. Hurley of Hurley, Ky., was here Monday trying to buy cattle.—Mr. John Gabbard was in our little hamlet Monday.—Mr. Bluford Dees has been moved into this neighborhood for a few weeks.—Wm. Cunagin is out on a drumming trip as substitute salesman for J. H. Hundley, representing Otter & Co.—The revival meeting at Friendship church closed Sunday with ten ad-

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Good Homes
Good Schools

BEREA—CAPITAL OF THE MOUNTAINS

MADISON COUNTY.

FARRISTOWN

Farristown, Feb. 3.—Miss Lucy Fife of Fort Estill was the guest of Miss May D. White Sunday.—The school at Farristown is progressing nicely.—Miss Leer Mason was the guest of Miss Cleve Maupin Sunday.—They had a fine entertainment at this place Saturday night.—Misses S. E. Martin and E. G. Simpson visited Mrs. C. B. Doty at Richmond.—Miss Mary Lee White left January 26 to see her sister, Mrs. Harvey Thompson, who is very ill at Topeka, Kan.

WALLACETON

Wallaceton, Feb. 3.—The Rev. Mr. Smith filled his regular appointment here Sunday. We have preaching four times a month and Sunday School twice every Sunday. Let everybody come.—Miss Julia Brewer is teaching subscription school here. We wish her success.—Wm. Asher and George Smith were called to Richmond one day last week on business.—Mr. Callham of Jackson County and Miss Nannie Hornsby were united in marriage by Rev. Smith on Jan. the 30th. We extend congratulations.—Brother Smith has begun his singing school again. Every one is cordially invited.—W. J. Weaver and daughter were in Berea shopping Friday.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Jan. 27.—Misses Dora Benge and Beulah Ruble visited their uncle, Jason Riddle at Fox-town last week.—Mr. Owen Rose and wife have moved to Lexington, Ky.—Mr. Wm. Jones went to Richmond one day last week on business.—Mr. Robert Hudson and family have bought and taken possession of the Owen Rose farm.—Brother J. W. Parsons of Asbury, filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday at the Baptist church at this place. They ordained Bros. Dan Hudson and Tom Baker as deacons.—Miss Flossie Baker returned home Saturday from Berea where she had been visiting her brother, Jimmie Baker.—We are expecting Bro. C. A. VanWinkle to preach for us next Friday night at the Disciple church.—Mr. Emotte Miller and family moved down on the Speedwell Pike to a farm known as the Jonathan Estill place.—Miss Nina Jones is about like she has been for several weeks. We hope she will be better soon.—Mr. H. K. McKeehan of near Kingston, was a welcome visitor Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Feb. 3.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Lambert and Mr. Ruben Swinford were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rowlett Sunday.—The wife of Mr. John Croucher died Friday night with consumption. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her loss, but their loss is heaven's gain. We all extend our greatest sympathy for the bereaved ones. Her remains were laid to rest in the old Scaffold Cane graveyard.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Willie North has been very ill with pneumonia but is some better now.—There is much sickness in this part of the neighborhood.—Mr. Huston Rowlett of Disputanta went to Berea on business Saturday.—George Payne attended church at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Mr. John Miller was thrown from his horse yesterday and was badly hurt.

BOONE

Boone, Feb. 2.—Mr. Tom Wren recently removed to a farm belonging to his mother, Mrs. Mary Wren.—Mr. Jess Wren went to Berea one day this week on some business.—Mr. Cal Chasteen visited relatives here last week and returned to his home near Jellico.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lamb visited friends and relatives near Duluth last week.—Mr. W. M. Smith is at home again after visiting relatives near Clover Bottom.—Mrs. Dave Culton of Hamilton, O.

visited relatives here last Sunday and Monday.—W. M. Tatum of Berea was here on business one day this week.—Sol Saylor is reported some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Lige Grant of near Cartersville visited relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. B. W. Poynter had six nice hogs killed by the train near this place Thursday eve.—Mrs. Fannie Bowen has been quite sick but is much better now.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited her mother, Mrs. Mattie Wren, Thursday.

CLIMAX

Climax, Feb. 3.—Regular church services were held at the H. S. B. Church Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. Mr. Culton married on January 22nd, Mr. David Abney and Mrs. Margaret Chasteen. They will make their future home at Straight Creek.—Mr. Isaac Rector has bought a phonograph.—The mumps are very prevalent in our little town at present.—Mr. W. Baker returned home after a two years stay in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, OHIO, LETTER

Hamilton, O., Feb. 1.—Thursday was the coldest day of this year in Hamilton, the mercury reaching 10 degrees above zero.—Auditor J. E. Brate has closed the tax books of Butler County. Approximately \$500,000 was collected, the largest amount ever paid into the treasury of Butler County by about \$35,000.—A petition for the pardon of Caleb Powers is being circulated thru Hamilton and is being signed by numbers.—Grippe has been raging for over two weeks. Also many cases of pneumonia and some of smallpox have been reported.—Clarence Durham who has been suffering from pneumonia is convalescent. His two brothers, Jones and Charles Durham, from Rockcastle County, Ky., came this week to see him.—Coroner Schumaker held an inquest Thursday over the death of Mrs. Mary Lamke who was burned to death recently. Mrs. Lamke went into the cellar of her house to get coal. After lighting a match her fascinator caught fire and she was burned to death.—The injunction suit filed in court here a couple of weeks ago, by the C. C. Paper Co. against the strikers of the Paper Makers Union, for molesting employees, has been tried, but Judge Murphy has failed to render his decision. The company's private guards are still on duty night and day. The company, instead of closing down as the strikers have tried to force them to, have been running steadily and in the meantime have started their new paper mill which cost about \$1,500,000.—We are proud to hear of Pres. and Mrs. Frost's success in securing the promise of \$200,000 from Andrew Carnegie.—A letter received recently from James M. Brown a graduate of Berea who is studying for the ministry at Rochester, N. Y., tells of the delightful work their mission bands have been doing. His address is 32 S. Alvan Strong Hall, Rochester, N. Y.—T. P. Gabbard, another old student and teacher of Berea College is now at Camp Verde, Ariz. He is Special Disbursing Agent and Supt. of Indian schools for the United States government. He was first located at Parker, Ariz. but has been transferred to Camp Verde since September. Taylor has his wife and little girl Ethel with him. He says that the Indians have made much progress since the whites came among them and that the U. S. government is doing much towards educating and civilizing them.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE

Brightshade, Jan. 30.—The stove mill is running again after standing idle for a month.—Thos. Smith, D. B. Smith, Gilbert Smith, John T. Mills and Milton Jackson are serving on the jury at Manchester, where circuit court is going on.—J. W. Jewell has given up his position as clerk for Flat Lick Stave Co. Chas. Goins now fills the position of clerk and

bookkeeper at the commissary.—It is reported here that there are more than twenty-five cases of smallpox at Manchester.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor died yesterday. Mrs. Taylor is confined with consumption.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 27.—Martin McQueary's many friends are sorry to hear of his illness in Louisville. His brother Sam left last night to care for him.—Mrs. Seveda McDaniel left last week for Danville, Ill. to visit her sick father, Mr. Ponder. Since then her family have learned that he has died. At one time Mr. Ponder resided on the McQueary farm above town. He was a man of unusual intelligence and integrity and will be greatly mourned by his many friends.—Mrs. Lee Jones who has been very ill is greatly improved.—There seems to be much said about the smallpox among the colored people in Manchester. The cases are all said to be light ones and the doctors do not fear an epidemic.—We regret to learn that the Odd Fellows lodge of this place contemplate fencing off their little plot of ground, thus depriving our school children of the use of that nice dry ground. The reason for doing so is because a window light of their building was broken and the children use their gate.—Alexander Smith will soon move to the farm recently purchased near London. His old home will be occupied by one of his sons.—Nelson Jarrett and wife have recently returned from Hamilton, O.—Our free schools of this place will close Thursday, February 6 and the winter term of three months will open the next morning. We would advise those wishing to send their children here to begin at once as accommodations are being made now for the work. A small fee of one dollar per month will be charged. The work extends thru the first eight grades and anyone completing it thoroughly will be well prepared to enter higher schools.

JACKSON COUNTY.

EVERGREEN

Evergreen, Jan. 25.—A protracted meeting is being held at Bethel this week by Rev. Tom Flin.—Mr. Bob Rose has bought his old creek farm back again.—A. K. Baker has been on Horse Lick taking depositions in the Griffon divorce suit.—Tom E. Jones and Archibald Bundy were at J. W. Jones' Wednesday wild cat hunting.—Mr. T. M. Lake has bought the old Tom Lake farm on Big Clover from his uncle, Will Lake.—Mr. T. E. Jones is going to move to his father-in-law's, Mr. F. J. Griffon, at Gray Hawk.—Mr. Perry McCollum and wife visited J. R. Calahan Sunday.

MILDRED

Mildred, Jan. 24.—There has been a very bad scare of the smallpox but there seems to be no new cases.—Mr. Nelson Towles of Covington, Ky. is back for a while.—L. M. Moore of Ross's Creek, has moved to the W. K. Jones farm.—Misses Lucy Bowles, Nora Jones, Eva Peters, Ella Cook, Pernelia Robertson and also Messrs. Chester Jones, Everett Jones, Luther Bowles, Isaac Bowles, Fred Jones and Jacob Moore were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jones Monday night.—Harvey Moore has put up a new shop on Main street.—Mr. J. S. Moore made a flying trip to Owsley county last Saturday.—Mr. Frank Barrett the stove boss, is very poorly with the measles.—Mrs. M. C. Jones has purchased a fine stove for \$73 and she says that she aims to charge the boys \$1 each for wedding cakes that she bakes in it.—Mrs. Jane Hamilton is improving.—The Oak Grove meeting was given up on account of the smallpox, the preacher having been exposed.

PEOPLES

Peoples, Jan. 27.—Miss Laura Spence entertained a large crowd of girls and boys at her school on the 17th. School will close Feb. 12.—Mr. Jim Dalton was in our vicinity Tuesday last.—John Carler of Laurel county, was the guest of A. J. Baker Saturday.—Mr. Elisha Baker and W. J. Ball will soon complete their log hauling and go to farming.—The Rev. Robert Murry is our moderator at Shilo church now.—Mrs. Sam Settles is very poorly.—Whooping cough is very common in this vicinity but no cases of smallpox.—W. J. Ball and wife spent Sunday evening with W. B. Baker and wife.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Jan. 26.—Jimmie Moore is all smiles over the arrival of twins, one a boy weighing 7½ pounds, the other a girl weighing 6½ pounds. Mother and babies are doing well.—Preston Flang has sold his fine timber to Mr. Harm Rowlett and has a contract to float it to the mouth of Sturgeon Creek.—Wm. Hughes is having much trouble with his hound dog that he bought several weeks ago.—Alfred Ewre has been visiting John Evans family for several months.—John Evans is work-

ing for Robert Flang in Leslie county.—There are no new cases of smallpox and all who have had them are getting along finely.—Corbert Evans says he is going back to Berea College.—J. R. Cook who has been in London for moonshining is back at home. Mr. Cook is a good fellow and we trust he won't have any more trouble of this kind.—The Jackson County Bargain Store is giving away some nice calendars and postal portraits to all their regular customers.—G. W. Pierson was visiting at Bunk Pierson's several days last week.

ISLAND CITY

Sand Gap, Jan. 25.—Mrs. J. Durham is on the sick list.—Died, Friday night, at the home of its owner, a young alligator belonging to merchant A. P. Gabbard. The alligator was sent to Mr. Gabbard from the warm swamps of Florida, by former Judge, T. J. Coyle. An inquest was held and it was decided that death was due to pneumonia, brought on by change of temperature.—Annie Powell is teaching a subscription school at this place, and Laura Hatfield is teaching one at the home of John Durham on Durham's Ridge. We wish them great success.—Ben H. Gabbard was a visitor at J. R. Durham's Wednesday night. Jas. Durham is working for the family portrait company again.—We are glad to hear that Mrs. J. W. Williams who was ill for so long, is up again.—Jas. Durham went to Berea last week to visit his sister, Maggie, who is in school there.—Nathan Pierson has invented a washing machine and is going to try to get it patented. He says it "cuts the dirt" without the use of soap or water. We hope he will soon get a patent on it as it would be a cheap washer.—Maggie Durham is visiting home folks.—E. E. Durham is building a nice barn, which will add much to

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has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

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Say plainly—

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Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.



the beauty of Narrow Flat.—Florence Durham was on Chestnut Flat last week.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 27.—Miss Mandy Wilson is very sick at this writing.—Tie hauling is the go here now. There is some little excitement over (Continued on Sixth Page.)

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So you can get these things by sending just a little more money with your dollar for the paper. Here are some of our offers.

- No. 1.—**The Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. We give it away to new subscribers, but old ones can buy it from us for twenty five cents when they renew their paper. The knife, 75 cents.—The Citizen \$1.00.—Both worth \$1.75 for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—**The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** A thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 85 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.85 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—**The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—**A Fine Fountain Pen.** Not a cheap pen, but one worth \$1.50, with gold point, and fine rubber barrel. For school teachers, or students, or business men—for any one that wants a pen handy often. We sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The fountain pen \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—**A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Haney a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 6.—**Another book "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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- Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol.
- Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidel.
- Estill County—Tallie Logsdon, Happytop; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
- Garrard County—National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster.
- Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Fincher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Della Angel, Middlefork; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
- Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.
- Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.
- Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest; Deposit Bank, Booneville.
- Rockcastle County—Citizens Bank, Brodhead; D. C. Pullins, Conway; Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green; J. W. Dooley, Withers.

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